

**BROWN'S FLY COIL.**  
3 doz. in a box...\$1.00  
Catch and hold both the  
flies and germ they carry,  
non-poisonous, non-dry-  
ing, clean and effective.

**CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE**  
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.  
We are prompt. We are careful and  
our prices are reasonable.

## DO YOU KNOW MR. TOURIST

That DIAMONDS are much cheaper in Canada than in the United States?

There are several reasons for this, chief among them being the fact that

### DIAMONDS ENTER CANADA DUTY FREE

There are also several reasons why CHALLONER & MITCHELL can supply you at lower prices than other dealers.

We buy direct from the Amsterdam cutters:

BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES!  
AND FOR "SPOT CASH."

You have our PERSONAL GUARANTEE to assure you of QUALITY in every stone purchased here.

We are always pleased to show goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

**CHALLONER & MITCHELL**  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

## HOLIDAY HEALTHS

Should be drank in the best procurable. They will be if these popular beverages are solely used.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle               | \$1.25 |
| SEAGRAM'S '83 RYE, per bottle                | \$1.00 |
| SEAGRAM'S STAR RYE, per bottle               | .85    |
| WALKER'S CLUB RYE, per bottle                | \$1.00 |
| WALKER'S IMPERIAL RYE, per bottle            | .85    |
| "G. & W." SPECIAL RYE, per bottle            | \$1.00 |
| MAPLE LEAF, Imperial quart                   | \$1.00 |
| PERRILL, the famous mineral water, per dozen | \$1.75 |
| RAINIER BEER, pints, per doz. \$1.50; quarts | \$2.25 |

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**

LIQUOR MERCHANTS 1316 Broad Street  
Tels.: 52, 1052 and 1590.

SEE THE NEWEST CREATIONS IN

## American Footwear

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes—For the Entire Family

WE ARE IMPORTERS

**McCandless Bros. & Cathcart**

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

Cracking a joke does not necessarily impair its value.

Cracking a bottle of Lemp's Beer does not impair its value either. Indeed, when you have poured it out into a glass and tasted the sparkling deliciousness of this best of brews is when its true value appears. Those who like good, pure beer should try a bottle of Lemp's. Many British Columbians find it the best drink during the summer for a dry throat, a stimulant that is good for the health and that thirsty feeling. Few beverages are really as healthful as the right kind of beer, for barley, malt and hops form a food and a tonic. Lemp's is the right kind of beer—an unrivalled appetizing tonic which should be on every luncheon and dinner table. Your licensed grocer can supply you with a dozen bottles for home use. It is listed at every hotel, bar, cafe or club in British Columbia.

## CASABLANCA INCIDENT

The Hague Court of Arbitration Finds Both Parties Partly in Wrong

### GERMANS IN ERROR REGARDING DESERTERS

French Military Authorities Censured for Taking Rough Measures

The Hague, May 22.—The decision of the court of arbitration on the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany over the forcible seizure by French officials of deserters from the French foreign legion while under the protection of the German consulate, was delivered today. While not placing the blame definitely upon either France or Germany, the court censures several particulars. It declares that the secretary of the German consulate at Casablanca wrongfully endeavored to bring about the embarkation on a German steamship of deserters from the French foreign legion who were not of German nationality, and adds that the consulate had even no right to protect deserters who were of German nationality, and that the consul committed an error in signing their safe conduct.

Nevertheless, the decision continues, the German consular officials were not guilty of an intentional fault. The court states that the French military authorities were wrong in not respecting the de facto protection exercised by the German consulate. The circumstances did not justify the French soldiers in threatening the consular agents with revolvers, or in their ill treatment of the Moroccan troops attached to the German consulate.

The court concludes with the statement that it is unnecessary to deal with the other claims of the litigants. Germany Satisfied.

Berlin, May 22.—The official view of the decision rendered by the court of arbitration on the Casablanca dispute is favorable, according to the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

"The decision," says the paper, "takes a middle course between the German and French viewpoints. The officials of both countries are declared to have been wrong in various points. While both governments must express regrets, Germany will do so willingly, as the action of the German agents has been recognized from the first as not being free from blame."

A very disagreeable incident is settled by the decision in a worthy manner for practical politics and in a satisfactory way for international relations."

## STRIKE RIOTS IN GEORGIA

Mobs Determined to Abolish Non-union and Negro Firemen

Augusta, May 22.—Troubles on the Georgia railway growing out of the strike of white firemen are increasing. There is determined opposition in all the district through which the road runs to the employment of colored men on the engines.

A mob of 250 went to the union station are trying to get a negro fireman who is under protection of the police. Police reserves were called out and the sheriff has been appealed to. The mob is still at the union station at 12:30 but no violence has been attempted. The Georgia railway will not be able to get out its night passenger train to the west.

Citizens of Thompson have issued their ultimatum that no more trains carrying non-union white firemen or negro firemen will be allowed to pass that point.

Athens, Ga., May 22.—Nearly a thousand men and boys today stoned a policeman and detectives who were protecting a white fireman, William Williamson, who had fired a passenger train on the Georgia railway yesterday on the run from Athens to Union Point, Ga. A detective was knocked down with a missile and a policeman had his arm painfully lacerated in the fight. The fireman was saved from violence and the mob dispersed.

### DEBATE ON LUMBER

Senators Argue Pro and Con on the Question of Free Importation.—No Votes Taken

Washington, May 22.—By special agreement, the senate took no votes today on any subject, and the were session was devoted to speech making. The lumber schedule was under discussion during the greater part of the day, and the controversy between the free lumber advocates and their high tariff opponents was at times sharp. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, introduced the subject by presenting an amendment providing for free lumber, and he spoke several times during the day in support of this provision. He contended that the American forests were being rapidly depleted, and urged that every en-

couragement should be given to the bringing in of outside lumber for the protection of the American supply. On the other hand, Senators Elkins, Scott and Heyburn, all of them representing lumber-producing constituencies, contended strenuously for a higher duty than is allowed by the house bill. They controverted the theory that the American lumber supply is rapidly diminishing.

### VALUABLES MOVED

Knickerbocker Trust Company Takes \$500,000,000 From Old to New Home on Broadway

New York, May 22.—Without attracting more than the usual curiosity of the crowd of pedestrians on Broadway, employees of the Knickerbocker Trust company today moved more than \$500,000,000 in cash stocks, bonds and securities from the quarters formerly occupied by the institution at 66 Broadway to the new home of the company, a few doors down Broadway.

A dozen policemen were stationed along Broadway and in the halls of the two buildings between which the millions were being carried. The great bulk of the contents of the vault was made up of corporate and individual trusts to the amount of \$450,000,000 and the rest was in cash, stocks and bonds.

Relays of clerks carried the large tin boxes which contained the valuables. It was all done with great dispatch, and the \$500,000,000 was resting safely within its new steel repository within two hours.

### Vernon Boy Killed.

Vernon, May 22.—One of the saddest accidents that has ever disturbed the community occurred on Wednesday evening, resulting in the death of Jimmy Baker. It appears that the little fellow was returning about six o'clock with a colt which had been pastured near Mrs. Finn's place on Schubert

## ROAD ACROSS NICARAGUA

Another Railway Soon to Connect Atlantic and Pacific Coasts

### LITTLE REPUBLIC BORROWS MONEY

Country to Be Opened by New Road Said to Be Rich in Resources

Washington, May 22.—Announcement was made at the Nicaraguan legation today that Nicaragua has just closed negotiations for obtaining a large loan from European bankers. While the amount of the loan is not stated, it is understood to be sufficient for the consolidation of all Nicaragua's outstanding debts and to complete the railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic.

Confidence is expressed in Washington that the floating of the new loan will prove a great boon to Nicaragua.

The railroad in question is a government enterprise, and will extend 120 miles from San Miguelito, a port on

### COUNTER CHARGES

Men Connected With Pittsburg Graft Prosecution Accused of Gathering False Evidence

Pittsburg, May 22.—Charging that false evidence had been collected and paid for men allied with the Voters' Civic league of this city, which instituted the recent proceedings against several councilmen, accusing them of graft in connection with municipal affairs, Mrs. John F. Klein, wife of one of the councilmen convicted of accepting bribes, today had warrants issued for the arrest of two detectives and three witnesses of the Voters' Civic league.

In the informations laid against the men it is charged that they accepted a monetary consideration to give certain evidence against Klein and others before the grand jury which meets here on Monday. It is said that two of the men for whom warrants were sworn out have made a written confession.

District Attorney Wm. A. Blakely stated tonight that he did not know that any of the five men named in the informations today had been summoned to appear before the grand jury.

### Drowned at Revelstoke.

Revelstoke, May 22.—A drowning accident occurred at one of the camps of the Big Bend Lumber company, 14 miles from the city, on Monday afternoon. A workman named Ivor Sutherland, was, with his brother, engaged in an attempt to break a log jam when the jam gave way and Ivor was drawn under the logs.

### Japanese Hangs Himself

Vancouver, May 22.—K. Ishihara, a Japanese who for the past three years had been employed as a servant in the household of Capt. McKenzie, committed suicide early last night by hanging. The body was discovered by Rod McKenzie, who had occasion to sum-

## SILLY PANIC IN ENGLAND

People Troubled With Nightmare of German Schemes of Invasion

### AN EXHIBITION OF "EMOTIONAL INSANITY"

Phantom German Airship Turns Out to Be Contrivance of Advertisers

London, May 22.—The speech at the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, in which he described Great Britain's attitude towards Germany as a form of "present day emotional insanity," has been strikingly confirmed during the past week. Sensational stories of German airships, stacks of German Mausers stored in a London cellar, thousands of German waiters and hairdressers eagerly anticipating the emperor's order to deliver England to an invading army of their fellow countrymen, have been the main features of the newspapers throughout the country.

The Mauser myth, to which attention was first called by Sir John Barlow, has been contemptuously dismissed by War Secretary Haldane in the House of Commons as "an exceptionally silly story," but it has been quite surpassed by accounts of mythical nocturnal visitations of a German airship. The phantom "Flying Dutchman" soon developed into a large fleet, the competing papers vouching for the accuracy of their respective stories and giving signed statements circumstantially detailing the manoeuvres of the mysterious and swift moving dirigible at the same moment in various places on the east and west coasts, and even in Ireland.

Captains of incoming steamers have been credited with statements that they exchanged flare signals with the aerial visitor in the North sea, and some newspapers went so far as to insinuate that the "seam ship" had its home on a German warship now in the North sea at manoeuvres, to which it returns after its nightly flight.

Descriptions of the secret fly-by-night became more and more graphic, until certain advertisers who had been experimenting with model airships attached by ropes to motor cars, confessed their part in the affair and exploded the various theories.

Meanwhile Germany, as evidenced by the comments in the German papers on the latest panic, came to much the same conclusion as President Butler.

## FUEL FOR MINES AND SMELTERS

Resumption at Collieries Good News for Metal Mining Districts

Nelson, May 22.—The finding of the arbitrators under the Lemieux act in the case of the B. C. Copper company, at Greenwood, has been a boon to Ottawa, but in the meantime the mines and smelter remain closed down. Rumors of the Le Roi, at Rossland, starting up once more are current at the week-end, but no definite statement is obtainable. The starting of the coal mines in East Kootenay and Alberta, as announced tonight, is good news for smelter men although there has been no shortage of fuel so far at the Trail and Grand Forks plants.

A semi-official statement from the Consolidated company at Trail shows that during April the value of the smelter product was \$507,068, a splendid showing. The value for the past ten months is \$4,088,940, more than half of which came from the refinery. The plant has been considerably enlarged this year, but the output has been maintained during the time the improvements were being made.

The output at the mines for the past week has been slightly under the average. Following are the shipments by districts for the week and the year to date:

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Boundary—Week 18,905, year 83,262;       | Rossland—Week 4,179, year 59,043;                      | Slocan-Kootenay—Week 3,888; year 71,192. |
| Total—Week \$407,217; year 723,497 tons. | Total smelter receipts—Week 23,847; year 670,242 tons. |  |

### Seattle Burglary

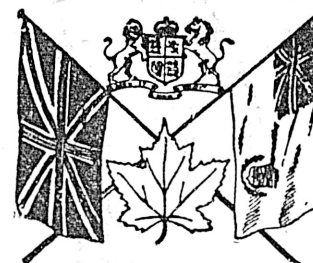
Seattle, May 22.—Burglars last night entered the Hudson Bay Fur Company's store at 819 First avenue and stole furs worth \$5,500. The robbery was committed while the night watchman and the police were within hailing distance. The robbers escaped.

### Outing Publishing Co

Utica, N. Y., May 22.—U. S. Judge Ray at Norwich this afternoon made an order continuing Walter S. Sullivan of New York, Archibald Howard of Binghamton, and Wm. H. Clark of Cortland, as receivers of the Outing Publishing Co., of New York, until July 1st. No trustees will be appointed till that time. The receivers were ordered to continue the business of the company. Any offers for the purchase of the plant or magazines published by the company are to be reported to the court.

## A Canadian National Anthem

By ARTHUR DAVIES\*



**L**ORD GOD ALMIGHTY!—King everlastingly!  
Guard Thou our Land!

We pray on bended knee, voices and hearts to Thee:  
Guard Thou our Land!

Within her ample folds, each night the vesper tolls:  
Guard Thou our Land!

Soon o'er the sun-kissed morn, echoes the Western dawn:  
Guard Thou our Land!

When 'midst the battle strife, ceas-ed and sundered life:  
Guard Thou our Land!

Oh God of Liberty!—unto eternity:  
Guard Thou our Land!

AMEN

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street, and the better to carry the chain with which the horse was tethered, wound it round his arm, and had taken a turn or two about his body. It was supposed he was playing with his lacrosse stick when the animal took fright and started to run, the boy holding back as best he could. He held his feet successfully till within a few feet of the railway, when he fell and was dragged, with terrible violence, against the rails, the impact fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. The body was dragged across the right of way, here the rope became unwound, thus freeing the animal, which continued its way on down Schubert street.

the eastern shore of Lake Nicaragua, to Monkey Point, where there is located an excellent harbor on the Atlantic coast.

The survey for the road is through a mountainous section of the country rich in timber, rubber and minerals. For years capitalists have agreed that it will tap one of the richest countries in Central America. The proposed line will be the last link in a transcontinental route across Nicaragua.

In authoritative circles a denial is made that the official publication of the Nicaragua government is advocating an agreement with Japan whereby that country will construct a Nicaraguan canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

mon the servant. He found the body in a sitting posture with a silk scarf tied around the neck. The scarf was tied to the window curtain cord. In this manner the man had strangled himself. Ishihara had always seemed to be of a cheerful disposition, and the cause of his suicide is a mystery.

### Injured in Runaway

Vancouver, May 22.—A runaway team early last night caused a serious injury to G. Aslop, who was driving. In turning the corner of Cordova and Abbott streets the horses collided with a telephone pole with a shock so great that the driver was hurled high in the air. He fell heavily to the pavement and his scalp laid open. The wounded man was taken to the general hospital.



## In the Good Old Summer Time



Don't swelter over a broiling hot coal or wood stove when you can

## Cook With Gas

In perfect comfort and save money, time and trouble. See the fine new Gas Ranges and Gas Ranges in our Showrooms. Prices will please.

**VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED**  
CORNER FORT AND LANG LEY STREETS

## Our 10c. Specials

ALIBERT SARDINES  
CARNATION CREAM (picnic)  
ENGLISH PICKLES  
CREAM CHEESE  
CANNED SALMON  
DEVIL HAM  
PORK AND BEANS  
CANNED PINEAPPLE

**10c.**  
EACH

**The Family Cash Grocery**

TELEPHONE 312  
COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

### Balloon Contest

London, May 22.—Fourteen balloons started from Hurlingham today in the annual point-to-point race for which the British Aero Club offers money prizes and medals. Ten British, three German, and one Dutch aeroplane sailed in their balloons over the heart of London, and when last seen the procession was moving steadily to the northeast.

### Blocked by Government

Vancouver, May 22.—The plans of the civic health department for the location of an isolation hospital on the admiralty reserve, opposite Barnet, received a rude shock yesterday afternoon through the receipt of a wire from Ottawa intimating that the power of the Dominion authorities would be interposed if further steps toward carrying out the plan were taken.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY

New York Commission at Work—Proposed Canadian Representation

Albany, N. Y., May 22.—At a meeting of the New York Lake Champlain tercentenary commission today, the suggestion of Senator Wm. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, that the Canadian government be represented at the tercentenary celebration of Lake Champlain during the week of July 4th by one or more Canadian government vessels small enough to get into Lake Champlain, through the locks of the Champlain canal in the Richelieu river, was considered, and it was decided to refer the matter to the United States navy department, which is to be represented at the celebration by the torpedo boats Manly and Stilleto.

Chas. Langelier, high sheriff of Quebec, has accepted the invitation of the commission to take the part of Champlain in the pageant to be enacted daily on a floating island during the celebration.

Governor Prentiss, of Vermont, attended the meeting today. He is on his way to Washington, where he will confer with President Taft on Monday, and endeavor to get the president to go to the Isle of Lamotte on Friday, July 9th, following the celebration in Burlington.

Governor Prentiss and the New York commissioners called on Governor Hughes, who promised to set apart by proclamation a day early in June to special exercises in memory of Champlain will be held in the public schools throughout the state.

## ENGINEER KILLED BY TANK EXPLOSION

Ogdenburg, N.Y., May 22.—A compressed air tank on the power boat Ida May blew up here today, killing Peter Wabchoff, of Bridgeport, Conn., second engineer, and severely injuring Henry Purcell, chief engineer, of Cleveland. Purcell died from his injuries at the hospital. He leaves a family. The boat was the property of the late James

Corrigan, who died in Cleveland last winter. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The explosion opened the seams of the vessel, and she sank in shallow water. Both men were terribly mangled. Purcell had recently returned from Monaca, where he handled the engine on the power boat racer Standard, at the International regatta.

## MUSIC FOR TODAY AT BEACON HILL

Fine Programme to Be Rendered This Afternoon by Victoria Male Voice Choir

The following splendid programme of music will be rendered by the Victoria Male Voice Choir under J. M. Morgan this Sunday afternoon at Beacon Hill park bandstand, commencing at 3:30 p.m.:

Chorus—"Canada's National Song of Freedom."  
Words by Wellington Dowler; music by G. Werner, both of this city.  
Quartet—"Lead Kindly Light"—Dr. Dundas.  
Misses Palmer and Beck—Messrs. Dunford and Blakeway.  
Chorus—"Crusaders"—Protheroe.  
Solo—"Shepherd Divine"—Armstrong.  
Mr. Jesse Evans.  
Chorus—"The Little Church"—Becker.  
Solo—"Out of the Deep"—Marks.  
Mr. Harold Shand.  
Chorus—"Hallelujah Chorus"—Handel.  
Solo—"Promise of Life"—Cowan.  
Mr. E. Falvey.  
Chorus—"Martyrs of the Arena"—De Rille.  
"God Save the King."  
Accompunct—Mr. W. Warwicker.  
Conductor—Mr. J. M. Morgan.

This concert will be quite a change from the regular instrumental concert, and no doubt will be enjoyed by a large number of citizens and visitors.

## "AMERICAN DUEL"

Offended Husband and Unwelcome Visitor Draw Lots for Honor of Suicide

Vienna, May 22.—An extraordinary story of an American duel comes from Budapest.

The victim, a young man named Hirschel, was the principal of a firm of timber merchants. He made the acquaintance of a wealthy merchant's daughter, and fell in love with her. Her father, however, refused to give his sanction to the marriage.

The girl married another man, to the despair of Hirschel. He called upon her in order to say farewell, and during the interview threatened to commit suicide.

The husband confronted the couple, and, producing a revolver, would have killed Hirschel on the spot had not his wife pushed his arm up, thus diverting his aim. The three adjourned to a cafe, where an American duel was arranged. Taking two matches from a box, the husband knocked the head off one, and invited Hirschel to make a selection.

He drew the match with the head on. This meant that he had to die within forty-eight hours.

Hirschel visited his friends, and invited a number to supper. The party did not separate until 5 o'clock in the morning.

Hirschel then went to his mother's grave and blew his brains out. He left a letter setting forth that he had died as the result of an American duel.

## SEEK FOR SINNERS

Presbyterian Assembly Is Exhorted to Change Attitude Towards the Multitude

Denver, May 22.—Less "stately treading" and more democracy, less lounging in the luxury of the church waiting for the sinners to approach, and more evangelism among the lowly were the keywords sounded at today's and tonight's sessions of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

The lead in advocacy of this doctrine was taken by John Converse, president of the Baldwin Loan Society, of Philadelphia, who, in presenting his report as chairman of the committee on evangelistic work, said that the church had been altogether too dignified to go out after the sinner, and had been content to rest in state awaiting the approach of the seeker for solace.

A noteworthy feature today was the gathering of the "blue and gray" veterans, who were addressed by Dr. Barkley the moderator-elect, a former Confederate veteran.

### Weston's Tramp.

Huge Colo., May 22.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here early this afternoon, having traveled 18 miles from Boyero today. He will stay here until early on Monday morning. He expects to reach Denver, 105 miles west, on Tuesday.

### New Steamer Rumor.

Vancouver, May 22.—It is rumored on the coast that a new line of steamers will in a very short time be put into service between Vancouver and Seattle, backed by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, and that a lower rate of fare than that now existing will be established between the two ports.

### Empire Concert Successful

London, May 22.—Dr. Charles Harris' great empire concert at the Royal Albert hall this afternoon, was a magnificent success. Harris left London immediately afterwards for Vienna, where he has been officially appointed to represent Canada at the Haydn festival and international congress going on in Vienna.

### Dying in Disgrace

Syracuse, N. Y., May 22.—Philip A. Swakhomer, a hitherto respected citizen, was fatally shot here tonight by detectives who were watching a house that was about to be robbed. Swakhomer today followed Sumner A. Gillette, it is said, from a grocery where the latter had a large cheque cashed, to his home. Gillette grew suspicious, and asked the police to watch his house. Tonight while hiding in the bushes they caught sight of the man. He saw them and started to run. Several shots were fired at him, two taking effect.

### Tramps' Fatal Fight

Sioux City, Iowa, May 22.—While Chicago and Northwestern passenger train No. 11 en route to Sioux City from Council Bluffs was running at speed of fifty miles an hour near Crescent tonight three men who were beating their way on the tender engaged in a combat, and one, whose name could not be learned, was pushed over the end of the tender and crushed to death. One of the two men remaining rushed over to the cab and charged the other with the knife. The train was slowed down and the

accused man jumped off. He was captured by the engineer and fireman, and both were turned over to officers at Missouri valley.

## JAPANESE IN STATES

Tokyo Statistics Show Nearly 60,000 Subjects of Emperor in American Territory

Tokyo, May 22.—According to statistics recently compiled there were in December, 1906, 59,100 Japanese subjects in the United States, and out of that total no less than 43 per cent. were in California and its immediate neighboring states. In California 50 per cent. of the total were found and of these 26 per cent. were engaged in labor on railways and in mines, the remaining 24 per cent. being occupied with agriculture.

It is in the last named enterprise alone that anything like signal success has been attained. There are 14,000 Japanese farmers, speaking roughly, in the state of California, and they own an aggregate area of 12,000 acres, which land is devoted mainly to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables.

An important feature is their contribution to trade with Japan, but more remarkable are the sums remitted by them to the home country. In 1904 they sent to Japan \$2,750,000, in 1905 nearly \$5,000,000, and in 1906 \$5,632,000.

### Prominent Mexican Dead

Mexico, May 22.—Senor Joaquin Barand, aged 69, newspaperman, soldier and member of the Mexican cabinet, died here yesterday.

### Murphy Knocks Out Moody.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—Tommy Murphy, of New York, knocked out Willie Moody, of Philadelphia tonight in the fifth round of a scheduled six-round bout at the National Athletic Club.

### Jeanette Gets Decision.

Paris, May 22.—Joe Jeannette, the New York colored heavy-weight, was awarded the decision over Sandy Ferguson, of Boston, at the end of the twentieth round.

### Queen Wilhelmina Convalescent.

The Hague, May 22.—Queen Wilhelmina, who gave birth to a daughter on April 30, is now fully convalescent. She was out of this morning in the palace grounds accompanied by a nurse carrying the princess.

### Support Half-Holiday

New Westminster, May 22.—The members of the Trades and Labor council of this city pledged their support at a meeting last evening to the merchants granting a weekly half-holiday to their employees. The meeting also discussed the necessity of a broad-weight law in this city, as there was no uniform weight.

### Mr. Haggin's Horses

Lexington, Ky., May 22.—Jas. B. Haggin, the millionaire breeder of thoroughbred horses, is expected here at once from New York. He will decide where his yearlings shall be sold this year. They will go to England if Sir Martin wins the Derby at Epsom. Mr. Haggin will ship one hundred mares to Buenos Ayres on July first.

### Great Lakes Strike

Buffalo, May 22.—A number of lake labor leaders left here tonight for Cleveland to attend an important conference of delegates of the Longshoremen's association there tomorrow, which may result in a sympathetic strike of men on the docks. They include Secretary Joyce, of the longshoremen; President Higgins, of the grain scopers, and President O'Donnell, of the hoisting engineers.

### German Airship Competition

Berlin, May 22.—Berlin was the scene late this afternoon of the first speed contest of dirigible balloons, over a course of about twelve miles, which resulted in a dead-heat. The semi-right Gross II, commanded by Major Sperling, competed against the flexible Parseval II, commanded by Captain George. The recorded time of the flight was exactly 30 minutes. The whole population of Berlin was able to witness the manoeuvres of the airships from start to finish, as they kept about 300 feet above the earth.

### Fire in Children's Hospital

New York, May 22.—Forty-two little patients suffering with curvature of the spine and other spinal troubles were removed in safety from their ward in the King's county hospital tonight during a blaze which started in a surgical ward. Doctors and nurses worked heroically, and the children were removed without even being unstrapped from the frames to which they had been bound to straighten their bent forms. No one was injured.

### Russia and Japan

St. Petersburg, May 22.—Reports from abroad of negotiations for an Austro-Japanese military understanding providing for an attack by Japan on cases of European interest have been seized upon with acidity by Russian sensationalists. Several newspapers published long discussions upon Japanese armament in Korea and the probability of a rear attack. The Russian foreign office does not attach the slightest importance to these reports, and says that the Russo-Japanese negotiations are on the best possible footing.

### Shot by Negro Desperado

New York, May 22.—John Gallagher, a detective attached to police headquarters in Brooklyn, was perhaps fatally wounded by a negro whom he attempted to arrest tonight, and Maguella Stehle, a detective who accompanied Gallagher, was shot through the shoulder when he pursued the black. Notwithstanding his wound, Stehle continued the chase until exhausted, and then reported the matter to the nearest police station, from where six of the newly acquired police dogs were rushed out into the darkness. The police found the negro hiding in some shrubbery and was arrested.

### Japanese Strike

Honolulu, May 22.—One thousand Japanese employed in Kanahuaku plantation struck yesterday, making the total number out on various estates more than 6000. They demand the discharge of their Japanese foremen, declaring they were spies, and the management refused to comply. The Oahu plantation is paying off its men. Eleven hundred strike-breakers have been employed by the owners, and twice that number offered their services. At the Waialua plantation the Japanese have demanded \$1 a day, which was to begin today for field workers, but pending a reply they are still at work. The planters hold meetings daily and have announced that they are determined not to yield.

**W. & J. WILSON**  
1221 GOVERNMENT STREET

# Regatta and Holiday Attire

English Flannel Suits—striped grey, navy, dark green and other shades, exceptionally well and smartly tailored, \$20.00 down to ..... **\$8.00**

English Cricketing Flannels, White serge trousers, per pair, \$5, \$3.75 and **\$3.00**

English Flannel Trousers—Excellent quality, grey, per pair, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00, and ..... **\$3.00**

White Duck Trousers—Per pair ..... **\$1.25**

English Flannel Shirts—White, splendid quality, well tailored ..... **\$2.50**

Ceylon Flannel Shirts, fancy goods, best English make, each, \$3, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

White Oxford Shirts, with and without collars, most desirable, each, \$1.50, \$1.25 and ..... **\$1.00**

White Net Shirts, splendid for warm weather wear. Each \$1.50 and ..... **\$1.25**

Jap Crepe Shirts—Collars attached, in white, reseda, champagne and blue shades, very smart, each ..... **\$1.50**

Leather Belts—Black, tan, grey and green. A fine line. Grand values at \$1.75 down to ..... **50c**

Elastic Belts (Club Colors), also "Cumberlands" and Sashes, wide choice at popular prices.

Straw Hats—All the newest ideas in rustic Straw Boaters. Each, \$3.00 down to ..... **\$1.50**

Fine Sennet Boaters—Latest and smartest shapes, each, \$3.50 down to ..... **\$2.50**

The "Self-Conforming Straw Boater"—A really comfortable hat—will fit any head. Price ..... **\$2.50**

Real Panama Hats—Nothing so stylish and serviceable as a genuine "Panama." We make a specialty of these and block and fit to order. Prices from \$15.00 down to ..... **\$5.00**

Panamas Cleaned and Trimmed on the Premises

Knockabout Hats—White and colored felt, unrivalled for travel or outing wear. Each ..... **50c**

White Duck Hats, from 75c down to ..... **50c**

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**WILSONS**  
MEN'S FURNISHERS

# JAP-A-LAC

The demand for Jap-a-lac is growing more every day as people appreciate its intrinsic worth. There is nothing like it for renovating woodwork, furniture, floors, etc. Made in all colors.

For Sale By

**MELLOR BROS., LTD.**

Telephone 812

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THE

# Prince Rupert Savings and Trust Company, Limited

Authorized Capital \$300,000, divided into 60,000 shares of \$5.00 each.  
VANCOUVER AND PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Head Office, Vancouver—Prince Rupert Office to be Opened Shortly

The Company is organized for the purpose of conducting a general financial, savings and trust business. Especial attention to high class revenue producing investments. The resources of the Northern Interior, management of estates and handling of funds for non-residents

**For Immediate Investment a Limited Number of Treasury Shares of the Company are Offered at Par \$5.00 Per Share**

Everyone realizes the wonderful earning power of a little money well placed in British Columbia. The shares of this Company offer an exceptional opportunity to put your money where it will bring the largest returns consistent with absolute security. This company stands today where many of the richest and soundest corporations on the coast stood a few years ago. The time to invest in an enterprise of this kind is at its inception; don't wait until the earnings of the company have placed the stock beyond your reach. In these days of rapid development and expansion "He who hesitates is lost." British Columbia offers the opportunity. The directorate of the Company is composed of some of the most reliable and best known business men in Vancouver. The strict policy of conservative and economical management of the Company assures its success.

**TERMS**—Applications accepted for not less than 5 shares. Full payment of \$5.00 per share to accompany application. Share certificates issued fully paid-up and non-assessable. All forms of remittance to be payable at par in Vancouver. The Company reserves the right to refuse any application. **FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST**

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P.O. Box 1154

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# TOMLINSON'S SHOE STORE

You'll Find This the Easiest

Store to do Business in you ever visited—because the things you want in shoes are here, the styles, and qualities, the variety of leathers; because the prices and values for them are here; and because we're here to help you buy what you want, not merely to sell you something. It's worth a visit to our store even if all you come for is to see the fine line of



**DOROTHY DODD Shoes for Ladies, \$4, \$4.50, \$5**

**WALKOVER Shoes for Men \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00**

You don't need to be an expert to see the values we've put in them; and there's a lot of value you can't see—but that will come in the wear. Smart, snappy goods, fashionable and perfectly made. Our range of Ladies' Canvas and Poplin Shoes in white and colors, have just arrived—and the prices are very attractive

Ladies' White Canvas Shoes, leather heels and canvas covered, per pair \$1.75 and ..... **\$1.50**  
Ladies' White Canvas, turn soles, covered heels, per pr., \$2.50 and **\$1.75**  
Ladies' Canvas Shoes—Colors grey, blue, green, heavy soles, Goodyear welled. Price ..... **\$2.50**  
Ladies' White Irish Poplin—Turn soles, ..... **\$2.50**  
Men's Canvas Low Shoes, in white or brown. Per pair ..... **\$2.50**



**Jas. H. Tomlinson & Co.**

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BOX 290







## The Colonist

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year . . . . . \$5.00  
Six months . . . . . 2.50  
Three months . . . . . 1.25  
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, May 23, 1909.

### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A despatch in yesterday's Colonist contained the statement that a pass had been discovered at the head of the Squamish river with a 1.6 grade, and that this is the largest point between the head of Howe Sound and the town of Lillooet, a distance of 124 miles. This discovery may easily prove of very great value. It is likely to have an important bearing upon the opening of the region lying between the main line of the Canadian Pacific and the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and also upon connection between Vancouver Island and the Mainland. The geographical situation may be stated with a little detail.

At present the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are surveying routes down the North Thompson river, the idea being to construct lines by that route to Vancouver. New Westminster and a point on the Mainland whence connection can be made with Vancouver Island by ferry. We imagine that it would be impossible to secure government assistance to two roads practically paralleling each other and opening the same area, and that even with government aid it would be exceedingly difficult to finance two such roads. It may, we think, be taken for granted that only one line will be built by way of the North Thompson. The other company will be obliged to seek another route, if it wishes to reach Vancouver and other southwesterly points in the province. The route via Howe Sound, the Squamish river and Lillooet is no longer than the other, and would be through country that is undeveloped, but is doubtless equally rich as that along the Thompson. Moreover, it is a route where the company building a line would be without competition.

There are surveys of a line from Yellow Head Pass westward, which would be available to connect with the route from Howe Sound to Lillooet, and thus a route could be found to Vancouver, which would not vary much in length from that via the North Thompson. That route would also be in the direction of the much desired connection with Vancouver Island at some central point.

Lillooet is on the Fraser river about 35 miles north of Lytton where the Canadian Pacific leaves the valley of that river for that of the Thompson. It is approximately as far from Fort George on the route of the Canadian Pacific as from Yellow Head Pass, or say 230 miles. Add to this the distance to Howe Sound and we have 35 miles as the distance from Yellow Head pass to the tide water by way of Lillooet. From the mouth of Howe Sound to Nanaimo the distance is about 30 miles. A line from Yellow Head pass to reach Vancouver by way of Lillooet and Howe Sound would probably cross the Fraser somewhere near the mouth of the Chilcotin, by which river Tatla lake is easily reached and that lake is a point in common to all routes by which a connection may be made with Vancouver Island at some central point. From the crossing of the Fraser to Tatla lake is about 85 miles; from Tatla lake to Frederick Arm is about 140 miles, or approximately the same as from the mouth of the Chilcotin to Howe Sound. If we compare the distance between the head of Howe Sound to Vancouver with that from Frederick Arm to Quatsino the difference will not be found to be very great. We do not pretend to have made anything more than a rough estimate of distances, but they are sufficiently accurate to warrant the statement that, if the Grand Trunk Pacific would abandon its attempt to get a route close to that of the Canadian Northern by way of the Thompson and seek the southwestern parts of the province by way of a route via Lillooet, it would get just as short a line to Vancouver and would open just as good a country and would control the shortest possible route from Yellow Head pass to Quatsino, a route which would, for purposes of ocean transportation, be immensely superior to any possible route via Vancouver and so far as distance is concerned a better and shorter route than that to Prince Rupert. We shall take up this subject again, our only purpose today being to direct attention to what seems to be a discovery having an exceedingly important bearing upon the railway development of central British Columbia.

### REGARDING SPORT.

There is a story told of a Chinaman who saw a number of Europeans dancing, and he said: "In our country we

hire people to do that." That's the way we are about sport. We go to a lacrosse match and yell ourselves hoarse. We sit in the sun at a baseball match and "root" to beat the band. We watch a football match with distended mouths. We go to a horse race and grow excited over the performances of the ponies, and perhaps back our opinions with a dollar or two. And because we do these things we say we are fond of sport. We may not know how to handle a lacrosse stick; if we tried to play baseball we might in all probability never make a hit; we may not know the difference between a tackle and an attack of indigestion; we could not sit a galloping horse to save our souls. The editorial "we" is not here meant, but the world and its grandmother, which goes to "sports." We are like the Chinaman in regard to dancing. We pay for other people to sport for us. A recent writer commenting upon the immense attendance at games of all kinds in London said there never was anything in the world like it except in Rome during the years when that city started on the down grade. He was wrong in that, for in all English-speaking countries the crowds are proportionately large at the paid exhibitions given by professional players or professional riders. We are not arguing against going to such exhibitions, but only against fooling ourselves with words. When two professional teams face each other in baseball, lacrosse, football, cricket, or anything else, it is not sport. It is business pure and simple. It is no more sport than is an encounter between two masters of the noble art of self defence, who meet in the ring for a purse and the gate money. We may have been a sporting race once, just as the Chinese may have been a dancing race once; but they do not dance now, but hire others to do it; we do not sport now, but hire others to do it.

We ought to try and get back to where we were once upon a time. Some people speak with an air of pitying toleration of cricket, but it is a manly sport, and is almost always played, in this country at least, as a sport. Nearly all games, in fact, are true sports in British Columbia, so far as the players go, for we have not yet reached the professional stage to any great degree. May the time be far distant when we do reach it. Let us encourage amateur sport in every way we can. It is a capital thing, for it develops manliness. But the moment a game becomes a matter of business, and our interest in it arises solely from a love of the spectacular, we are not greatly different from the Romans who used to crowd the Coliseum to witness a gladiatorial contest. We are not quite as bloodthirsty as they used to be, but they were just as true sportsmen as we are, when our claim to be such is based upon our fondness for seeing other people exert themselves for our amusement.

The writer above referred to said that he feared the devotion of the mass of the English people to what is miscalled sport is a sign of national decadence. Rudyard Kipling expressed somewhat the same idea in what he said about "flannelled fools," but he aimed his satire at the wrong people. There is nothing at all reprehensible in a love for playing cricket, and it need not in any way lower a man's citizenship. It ought, rather, to elevate it. There is nothing out of keeping with the best citizenship in a good football match. Have we not been told that Waterloo was won on the football field of Eton? There is nothing adverse to the development of the best citizenship in a delight in participating in manly games. The harm comes when we become devoted to seeing other people play games, and spend our time in the false excitement caused by the struggles of professionals to defeat each other.

### REAL ESTATE.

The movement in Victoria real estate is very remarkable, and a very gratifying feature of it is that so much of the buying is by local people. This proves two things. One of them is that our own people have confidence in the future of the city, and the other is that there is money available for investment. We have been told that many of the purchases have been by young men, who are taking that means of investing their savings. Such a course cannot be too highly commended. When some three years or so ago a number of buyers from prairie towns came to Victoria and saw at what prices land could be obtained, they frequently commented upon the fact that our own people did not pick up the properties that were offered. No one can raise such a question now. Almost any desirable property is taken up as soon as it is put on the market. This is an exceedingly wholesome state of things.

The real estate movement is also gratifying because it is due to the operation of no causes extraneous to the city. There are doubtless railways in sight that will add to the importance of Victoria, but none of them is yet near enough to induce any movement in real estate. When anything of that kind seems near at hand the sales of property will become more numerous, and values will increase. The city is growing on its own intrinsic merits.

You can bet in New York on a horse race, but you may not enter the bet in a book. You must depend on the integrity of the other fellow. Is this a deterrent on betting or an incentive to honesty?

Lord Charles Beresford thinks the over seas Dominions had better build cruisers and not Dreadnoughts. This is a case of the sober second thought making itself felt. The Colonist was not so far wrong after all when it declined to join in the Dreadnought cry, and preferred to await developments.

It is stated that the National Editorial Congress will meet in Seattle this year, and therefore the invitation extended to them by the Department of Immigration to hold their session in Vancouver, will not be accepted. It is altogether likely that many of the persons in attendance at the Congress will visit Victoria, and in fact correspondence has already been begun with the Secretary of the Development League on the subject.

The Rev. S. J. Thompson who has been pastor of the Centennial Methodist church for the past few years, will leave the city in the course of a few days for Kelowna. It is fitting to say of him that during his stay here he has not only endeared himself to his congregation, but gained the respect of the whole community by reason of his manly piety. The Colonist wishes him and his family every happiness in their new field.

We print this morning on the first page of the supplement excellent portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales. They are reproductions of their most recent photographs. The Prince has been very much more in the public eye recently than has hitherto been the case. His tastes are domestic and his disposition retiring, but it is understood that the King has been very desirous that he should take a prominent part in affairs and he has accepted his new responsibility with good grace and much success.

Victoria people will be much interested in the following paragraph from the Seattle Times: On the Olympic Peninsula, contracts for new Milwaukee and Harriman lines probably will be let within the next few days. Milwaukee purchases of timber lands have been renewed, and surveying crews for both roads are swarming over the country. On the purchase by the Milwaukee of additional timber areas will hang the date of the completion of its road from Aberdeen to Oatze Lake and the Sleduck River country in Clallam County.

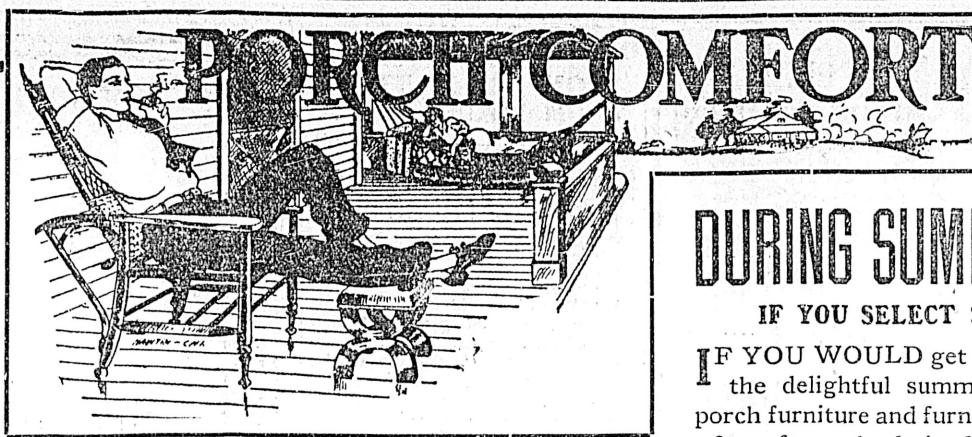
It is to be hoped that the aldermen are not going to make a mistake about the Goldstream matter. The question of acquiring that plant at a fair valuation has never been submitted to the ratepayers and those aldermen who take it for granted that a bylaw, authorizing the purchase at such a valuation is foredoomed to defeat are assuming altogether too much. "Victoria will need both Goldstream and Sooke." There is nothing in the fact that the reservation of Sooke lake will expire within a comparatively short time. It can be renewed and it can be made permanent by legislation if there is any necessity to do so.

We fully agree with the Toronto Globe that it is very unpatriotic to represent that the financial credit of the Dominion has been lowered, unless the claim is beyond all cavil. The per capita liability of Canada is less than ever it was; the country is vastly richer than it was ten years ago. The per capita charge for interest is decreasing, and yet the people are better able to pay interest than ever. The success of no political party is to be preferred to the good name of the country, and those who contend that the credit of the Dominion is declining, and do so in a cavalier manner, as though the financial standing of Canada is a legitimate gambit in politics, are acting very unwisely.

The death of young Ian Cameron, the victim of the street car accident yesterday that has recently occurred in the city. The young lad, a bright and active boy, was working for a friend so that he might have an afternoon's holiday. He was not one of the regular delivery boys employed on the Evening Post.

Words are only a poor expression of sympathy in such a case, for nothing that anyone can write can give comfort to a father and mother in such a bereavement, nevertheless we may say that the sympathy of the whole community goes out to them and their sorrowing children in their sorrow. The deceased lad was very bright and advanced in his studies; the youngest of a family of three, the others being sisters. He was very much liked by his young friends.

The Waterways Treaty was under discussion in the House of Commons last week, and in the course of the debate Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that it might not be acceptable to Canada since the United States Senate had made certain changes in it. He declined to express himself definitely. We quote his language on this point: "The amendment which has been made to the treaty has been such as to cause us to pause before we would advise the ratification of it. Some things have to be considered before we make up our minds finally upon it. The first is: What are the physical conditions which are to be affected by this amendment? What are the rights of the riparian owners? How much property is affected? and so on. This is a question which we have not yet had time to investigate. I have consulted the Minister of Justice, and we have come to the conclusion that the time has not arrived for us to reach any decision in this matter, and it would not therefore be proper for me to offer any opinion."



STORE CLOSED 24th  
OPEN TUESDAY  
MORNING

## DURING SUMMER MONTHS

IF YOU SELECT SOME OF THESE

IF YOU WOULD get the greatest good out of the delightful summer time purchase some porch furniture and furnishings for there is heaps of comfort to be derived from living on the porch during the hot summer days. Get a summer chair or two, a hammock or a reed couch and you'll be surprised at the enjoyment your own porch will give. We are grandly prepared to fill your wants this season, offering you a broader choice than ever before.

### MANY NEW ARRIVALS IN SUMMER FURNITURE HAVE JUST BEEN ADDED TO OUR STOCK

We have just lately added some elegant new chair styles suitable for summer use especially. These are made of sea grass and in charming designs. Comfortable, too — unusually inviting.

Then we have many delightful chairs in reed — that popular summer furniture. And in "Old Hickory," the furniture style with the touch of nature in it.

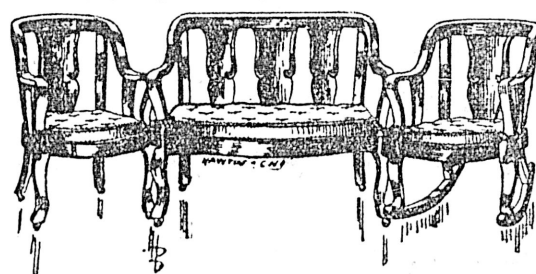
### TO LAWN, PORCH OR VERANDAH NOOK THESE PIECES ADD CHARM AND COSINESS

Come in and sit in one of these chairs and see how comfortable and inviting they really are. Then they are not only summer furniture, but all-the-year-round furniture that you can use in any room of the house.

### FOR THE SUMMER COTTAGE WE HAVE EVERY FURNITURE NEED—EVERY ONE

There isn't a better place to purchase your outfit for the summer cottage, for right here under one roof you can get every need and get these at the most reasonable prices. Come in and look over our stock of such lines.

## DRESS UP YOUR PARLOR WITH THESE

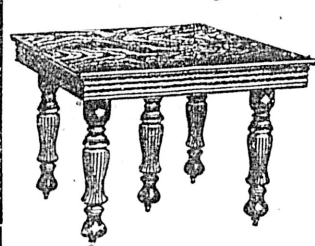


DRESS UP your parlor with a handsome suite or some odd chairs chosen from our splendid stock of parlor furniture. We are specially well equipped to look after your wants in Parlor Furniture, no matter what they may be. We have a large staff of expert upholsterers and we stock very complete lines of furniture coverings and it is possible to have made to order any furniture piece you may desire.

When you are looking for anything unusual in the parlor furniture line come in and let us discuss the matter with you.

Of course we have other furnishings for this room such as rich carpets, handsome curtains, drapes, etc. No other shop better equipped to minister to your wants.

### Excellent Range of Dining Tables—Many Styles and Many Prices



We offer you a grand choice of styles and prices in dining tables. The offerings in these include many excellent designs in the several woods and finishes and no matter what your other furniture or furnishings may be you can match it with one of these tables.

In Golden Oak, Early English Finished Oak, Mahogany, etc., the choice is broad and the prices show a great choice. Come in and give us an opportunity to show you what we have to offer at, from,

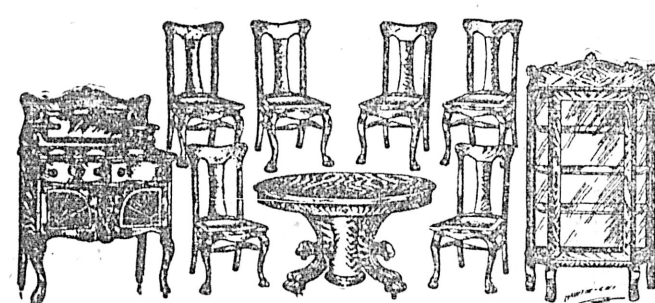
**\$7.50 Each**

## BRING YOUR VISITING FRIENDS TO SEE THIS BIG STORE

BRING YOUR VISITING FRIENDS in and show them the many offerings of this store. You are welcome, they are welcome and none are expected to purchase — not the slightest obligation to make even the smallest purchase.

We are proud of this establishment, proud of the magnificent offerings and we are anxious that outsiders know about it. Bring them in and let us give them (and you) a copy of our magnificent new catalogue

## NEW PIECES FOR THE DINING ROOM



We suggest that you see these new arrivals in the furniture store — swell furniture for your diningroom. You'll see something real attractive in these new buffets — something unusual in style, finish and price.

Other interesting furniture pieces are shown and a visit at the present time will amply repay you. No obligation to purchase — not the slightest

**BUFFET**—Here is a late arrival in buffets—an Early English finished Mission style. Has leaded glass doors, one large and two small drawers, bevel plate mirror with top shelf. Finely finished throughout. Priced at ..... **\$40.00**

**CHINA CABINET**—Another wall style in china cabinet with bevel mirror, top shelf and four shelves. Finished in golden oak. Priced at ..... **\$35.00**

**BUFFET**—Another late arrival and a handsome design. Has large bevel plate mirror, three small and one large drawers, and two cupboards. We have this in oak finished, in Early English, or Golden and priced at, each .... **\$50.00**

**CHINA CABINET**—An Early English wall style cabinet with four shelves, glass doors and top shelf. Excellent value at, each ..... **\$30.00**

Furnishers  
of

**HOMES  
HOTELS, CLUBS  
BOATS**

**Weiler Bros**

Furnishers  
of

**CHURCHES  
SCHOOLS, STORES  
OFFICES**



"I can truthfully say that I believe that, but for the use of your Emulsion I would long since have been in my grave. I was past work—could not walk up-hill without coughing very hard."

THIS, and much more was written by Mr. G. W. Howerston, Clark's Gap, W. Va. We would like to send you a full copy of his letter, or you might write him direct. His case was really marvelous, but is only one of the many proofs that

## Scott's Emulsion

is the most strengthening and re-vitalizing preparation in the world. Even in that most stubborn of all diseases (consumption) it does wonders, and in less serious troubles, such as anemia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or loss of flesh from any cause the effect is much quicker.

Do not delay. Get a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION—be sure it's SCOTT'S and try it.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you Mr. Howerston's letter and some literature on Consumption. Just send us a Post Card and mention this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE  
126 Wellington St., W. Toronto

## MORE PINKHAM CURES

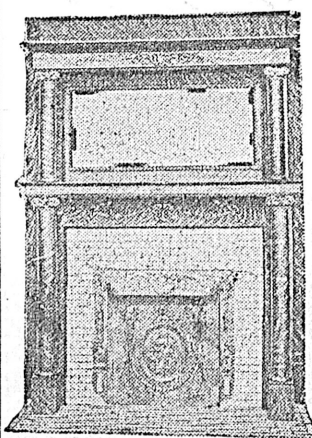
Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of the uterus, and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully until I began taking your medicine. It has also helped other women to whom I have recommended it."—Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ontario.

Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Maine.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.



## Mantels, Grates, and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON  
No. 613 Pandora St. Victoria, B.C.

## CASTRO CHARGE IS DISMISSED

Proceedings Against Deposed President Dropped Because of Amnesty

Caracas, May 22.—A decision was rendered yesterday by a judge of the criminal court dismissing the charge against former President Castro, of complicity in a plot to assassinate Juan Vicente Gomez last December. Senor Gomez at the time was acting president of the republic, having been left at the head of the government by Castro when he sailed for Europe on Nov. 23. The decision was rendered on a petition of the attorney-general, who took as the grounds for his plea the recent amnesty decree of President Gomez, which gave freedom to all persons taken prisoners at the time of the overthrow of the Castro administration last December. Everybody under arrest charged with complicity in the attempted assassination was liberated at that time.

**Nipped in the Bud**  
The alleged plot to assassinate Acting President Gomez was nipped in the bud by Senor Gomez personally on Saturday morning, Dec. 19 last, when Gomez went alone to the barracks in Caracas, where a mutinous regiment under the command of Castro's brother was quartered, arrested him and later proceeded to the executive mansion and took into custody Senor Torres Cardenas, a former minister of the interior, who was said to have been one of the chief conspirators. The men reputed to have been concerned in the conspiracy were President Castro's closest friends. Secret cable despatches had been sent between Castro, who was in Berlin, and his adherents in Venezuela, and an accusation was filed in the high federal court at Caracas. Later an indictment was found against the former President, and it was announced that if he again set foot on Venezuelan soil he would be arrested and tried for the alleged offence. Castro at the present time is in Spain.

## PLEASED WITH HOSPITALITY

Australian and New Zealand Press Delegates' Farewell Message

Quebec, May 22.—The Australian delegates to the London Press Conference had another great surprise today, when they were welcomed to Quebec by the leading citizens of the ancient capital. Madame Pelletier, the wife of the Speaker, met them at the Chateau Frontenac, while Superintendent Cassels and Capt. Vallancourt took the party to Montmorency, where they spent a very pleasant morning.

At noon Sir Lomer Gouin entertained the gentlemen at the Garrison Club, where the visitors were charmed with the generosity of their French-Canadian cousins, and afterwards cheers were interchanged at the dock when the Empress of Britain sailed away. Before leaving, the Australians wrote the following message for their friends in Canada: "On the eve of our departure from Canada for London to attend the Imperial Press Conference, we desire to express our deep sense of gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us and those of our families who accompany us in our journey across the Dominion."

**Made Stay Pleasant**  
"At Victoria, Vancouver, Field, Banff, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Port William, Port Arthur, Owen Sound, Toronto, Niagara, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, not only our colleagues of the Canadian press, but the people generally through the medium of their various public bodies did all that lay in their power to make our stay pleasant, whilst at the same time assisting us to become familiar with the many industries and vast resources of their rich and truly wonderful country. It would be impossible to mention by name all those who have been kind and considerate toward us, but even at the risk of seeming invidious we must say that to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company we feel specially indebted."

"Our only regret is that our most enjoyable and instructive stay of sixteen days did not permit of our accepting all the invitations we received, and that there were many places to which we were asked and where we would have liked to have gone, but unfortunately time did not permit. We recognize in Canada a great country that is now being rapidly developed, a country that is certain of a most glorious future, a country that promises to be an ever-increasing source of strength to the Empire. In these and other respects Canada much resembles Australia, and the people of Canada have made it plain to us that notwithstanding the long distance that separates them from Australia, they, like Australians and New Zealanders, recognize that the interests of the whole of the British Dominions are one that whilst cherishing the same ideals of the preservation of peace and the advancement of civilization, they are prepared if needs be, to stand together in defence of their common interests."

**Returning Thanks**  
"In again returning thanks for kindness shown we trust that Canada and Australia will come still closer together, and that trade, commerce and intercourse between them will continue to increase."

Before leaving the delegates presented George H. Ham with a number of valuable gifts for his services to them in their trip across the continent. These not only included himself, but



his daughters in Vancouver and Montreal, and his grandson, 'Buster,' who is presented with a gold ring.

## NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

New York, May 22.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold \$19,919,776 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of \$5,301,850 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week. The statement follows:

Loans decreased \$2,454,500; deposits increased \$2,411,000; circulation decreased \$62,300; legal tenders decreased \$17,500; specie increased \$6,159,600; reserve increased \$5,301,850; ex U. S. deposits increased \$5,287,975.

The percentage of actual reserve of the clearing house banks today was 26.54. The statement of banks and trust companies of Greater New York not reporting to the clearing house shows that these institutions have aggregated deposits amounting to \$1,278,153,900. Total cash on hand \$145,126,400 and loans amounting to \$1,121,083,200.

## FAIRHAVEN HONORS DEAD FINANCIER

Birthplace of Henry H. Rogers Today Pays Final Tribute to His Memory

Fairhaven, Mass., May 22.—Fairhaven, the birthplace of Henry H. Rogers today paid a final tribute to the memory of the deceased financier.

From 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon business was suspended. The funeral services which were held in the Unitarian Memorial church at 2 o'clock were private and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collier, Pastor Emeritus of the Church of the Messiah, New York. Rev. Frank L. Phalen, Pastor of the Memorial church here assisting. The interment was in the Rogers Memorial Tomb in Riverside cemetery.

## WOOD SCHEDULE BEFORE SENATE TODAY

No Vote Will Be Taken But Senator Aldrich May Ask to Have Day Fixed

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The wood schedule will be before the senate today, and several addresses will be made, relating especially to the duty on lumber. According to general understanding no vote will be taken on any schedule. Several senators are to be relieved from constant attendance on the sessions of the senate in order to attend to their correspondence. Although Senator Aldrich gave notice yesterday that he probably would ask the senate today to fix a day for voting on the tariff bill and all amendments it is believed that he will not make that request until Monday.

## SOMETHING NEW IN REVEALED TRUTH

Ranchman Tried to Rid Himself of Evil Spirits by Burning Off His Arms

Seattle, May 22.—R. C. McIntosh, 41 years old, a ranchman, was found in his log cabin yesterday with his hands and arms so severely burned as to require amputation. McIntosh said he had read in the Bible of evil spirits, and concluded that these had been speaking to him. To rid himself of them he put both arms into the fire. He says it was a slow wood fire in a kitchen stove, and he held his arms there for a long time. Following the ordeal he sat and gazed at his hands and arms for hours, and felt a great peace come over him. Then he was satisfied that he had done the right thing.

## NEW SHAW PLAY IS BARRED BY CENSOR

London, May 22.—The Censor has prohibited the production of Geo. Bernard Shaw's new play, "The Showing up of Blanco Posnet." The play, which was on a theological subject, and was in advanced rehearsal for near production, Mr. Shaw, in an interview in the Daily Chronicle, says the censor objects to the play not because it is irreverent, but because it is religious, and because it suggests belief in God by picturing a set of ungodly people who, taken up to the perception that God is a real, vital, active existence.

**Butte Too in Mourning.**  
Butte, Mont., May 22.—During the funeral ceremonies of the late Henry H. Rogers at Fairhaven, Mass., today, all works stopped on the properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana.

## AT THE CITY HOTELS

**At the Empress—**  
Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. McMillan, Roche Harbor, Wash.  
Miss Dorothy H. McMillan, Roche Harbor, Wash.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. McMillan, Roche Harbor, Wash.  
Stewart Plentright, London.  
G. B. Ehrenborg, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Johanson, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Herald, London, Ont.  
Mrs. Gerald Lowe, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Donahue, Seattle.  
George Ogle, Toronto.  
Miss H. Thompson, Seattle.  
Miss Porto, Seattle.  
Mrs. W. J. Fritz, Port Townsend.  
Marion Chase, Portland.  
R. S. Coxon, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Black, Vancouver.  
R. H. Black, Jr., Winnipeg.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. Parsons, Vancouver.  
Miss Templeton, Vancouver.  
E. W. Templeton, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McLaughlin and child, Vancouver.  
J. A. Stevens, London, Can.  
Florence Stevens, London.  
R. G. Hemphill, Vancouver.  
J. Spidler, Vancouver.  
Miss Harte, Nanaimo.  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Ford, Vancouver.  
M. E. Tolan, Montreal.  
Andrew Anderson, Winnipeg.  
R. M. Walker, Idaho.  
J. T. Moser, Idaho.  
Miss Ruth Mitchell, Los Angeles.  
J. A. E. Campbell, Vancouver.  
R. P. Cornish, Vancouver.

**At the Driford—**  
L. H. Fleischer, Vancouver.  
A. Young, Vancouver.  
P. W. Seaton, Portland.  
Ed Shearer, Multnomah A. A. Club, Ed Morris, Portland.  
J. Kundson, Portland.  
Fred De Neff, Portland.  
Mr. Babcock, Portland.  
C. A. Campbell, Portland.  
P. Meyers, Portland.  
D. M. McClellan, Portland.

J. Oswald, Portland.  
S. H. Bennett, Portland.  
Chas. Gray, Portland.  
Harry Fisher, Portland.  
Marion A. Post, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cooke, New York.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boycott, Vancouver.  
Frank Little, Seattle.  
Miss M. T. Dockrell, Vancouver.  
J. C. Dockrell, Vancouver.  
Mrs. Rott, Leighton, Vancouver.  
S. A. Courtney, Vancouver.  
Miss B. Mackinnon, Vancouver.  
Chas. C. Rhodes, Sidney, B. C.  
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Morrison, Ladysmith.  
J. Sanderson, Ladysmith.  
Agnes McMillan, Ladysmith.  
E. B. Boyd, Vancouver.  
F. E. Gerfin, Vancouver.  
J. G. Code, San Francisco.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tones and family, Seattle.  
J. A. Bevvell and family, Seattle.  
H. M. Allen, Seattle.  
Mrs. Jos. Allen, Seattle.  
J. C. Dinne, San Francisco.  
H. M. Haseltine, Seattle.  
W. J. Lewis, Seattle.  
H. H. Bishop, Vancouver.  
H. E. Spencer, Vancouver.  
Frank Clancy, Seattle.  
Oswald A. Bianchi, Oakland.  
F. H. Nadelh, Oakland.  
L. V. Stewart, Scotland.  
Mr. and Mrs. Parker and child, Glasgow.  
F. Davies, Chicago.  
P. M. Winslow, Chicago.

**At the King Edward—**  
A. E. McLean, Vancouver.  
H. W. Goggin, Vancouver.  
R. J. Lewis, Vancouver.  
Mrs. Lewis, Chemahus.  
Madeline McNally, Tacoma.  
Miss Fairweather, Tacoma.  
J. C. Gavin, San Francisco.  
P. C. Cunningham, San Francisco.  
Raleigh P. Trimble, Portland.  
P. F. Foley, Vancouver.  
H. A. Neale, Vancouver.  
Mrs. H. Neale, Vancouver.  
E. S. Wilson, Vancouver.  
H. R. Parker, Duncan.  
W. Truesdale, Duncan.  
R. A. Jacobson, Calgary.  
Mrs. J. Knox, Calgary.  
B. B. Knox, Duncan.  
R. P. Belter, Chemahus.  
M. P. Boer, Vancouver.  
Jas. C. McPherson, Vancouver.  
John Hurdston, Vancouver.  
T. Higgison, Vancouver.  
A. C. Sparrow, Vancouver.  
E. B. Davies, Vancouver.  
C. S. Davies, Vancouver.  
S. Asa, Steveston.  
C. Asa, Steveston.  
T. L. Doge, Los Angeles.  
Mrs. Doge, Los Angeles.  
H. S. Murray, James Island.  
T. W. Durpel, Bellingham.  
C. B. Burpel, Bellingham.

**At the Dominion—**  
T. G. Hitt, Seattle.  
H. Pope, Seattle.  
L. Beebe, Seattle.  
George Robb, Seattle.  
Henry Emerson, Ganges.  
H. C. Moss, Seattle.  
Mrs. Ellis, Vancouver.  
L. A. McAlpine, Vancouver.  
L. Forbes, Seattle, Alta.  
J. T. Bass, New York.  
T. C. Gurin, New York.  
H. W. Newick, Kobe, Japan.  
C. H. Macy, Seattle.  
C. L. Billings, Seattle.  
Fred Raines, Seattle.  
J. C. Lane, Seattle.  
W. J. Kingsley, Seattle.  
J. H. Smith, Seattle.  
R. J. Leonard, Berkeley, Cal.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rogers, Reno, Nev.  
S. Meyers, Reno, Nev.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Teetzel, Fairbairn, Nebraska.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. King, Everett.  
Miss E. L. Tomlinson, Seattle.  
W. Beveridge, Vancouver.  
W. McGregor, Vancouver.  
J. A. Packard, Chemahus.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Christie, Vancouver.

## Some Things Athletic Ladies are Looking for Just Now



BATHING SUIT LUSTRES

Navy, Brown and Black. Splendid values at, Per Yard—

35c

DENT'S LADIES' WHITE CHAMOIS CASTOR GLOVES

Pearl Dome Fastners. Per Pair—

\$1.00

Ladies' Muslin Waists—Sizes 32 to 42, all this season's styles, charming designs and unrivalled values at \$1.25 to \$1.50. \$11.00

Ladies' Black Lawn Waist—A most desirable line, dainty and serviceable. From \$1.50, \$2.25, \$2.75 to \$3.00

Ladies' Colored Muslin and Zephyr Waists—Inexpensive, but very pretty blouses, that any lady would like to wear. Only \$1.75



## Bring the Lads to See These

Boys' Jerseys—Navy, red, brown and green, also white, some plain shades, others with fancy fronts. Just what up-to-date lads will appreciate. They range, according to style and size, from 75c to \$2.00

## HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 GOVERNMENT STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

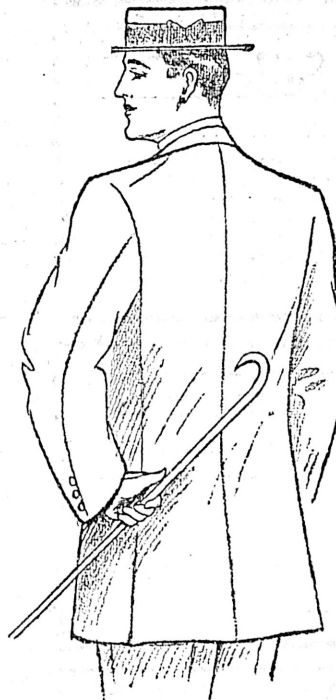
## Permanent Shapeliness in Outing Suits

There is only one thing that can make an Outing Suit hold its shape. That's hand tailoring.

Summer Tweeds and Worsteds, Flannels and Serges, must be moulded in shape by hand—and held in shape by hand stitching—in order to stay in shape.

Fit-Reform Outing Suits keep their style and their proportions, because they are hand tailored.

\$15. up.



## Fit-Reform

1201 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

## THE PITNER INVERTED LIGHT

Will give you more and better light than electricity, gas or gas machine and at

LESS THAN HALF THE COST

It is cheap to install, safe and easy to handle. Enquire further of

The Boyden Economic Illumination Company

718 Fort St., Victoria. Phone 1737.

J. Lipscombe, Barnet.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Battye, Vancouver.  
Geo. Battye, Vancouver.  
Miss Battye, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Vancouver.  
Mrs. M. Sprung, Vancouver.  
Miss Ada Sprung, Vancouver.  
C. Duncan, Vancouver.  
Coell Duncan, Vancouver.  
James Magee, Edmonton.  
Mrs. A. Jackson, Vancouver.  
Alfred Rines, Vancouver.  
L. Cuthbertson, Hazelman.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Morrison, Bellingham.  
George Morrison, Bellingham.  
H. C. Hay, Vancouver.  
C. J. Norgard, Seattle.  
Thos. O'Connell, Nanaimo.  
Mrs. D. Harkin, Nanaimo.  
S. Huppigrow, Vancouver.

W. Laffling, Vancouver.  
S. F. Robinson, Chemahus.  
C. E. West, Chemahus.  
R. Worth, Coburg.  
R. H. Vaughan, Parksville.  
H. C. Henderson, Vancouver.  
C. C. Storrick, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Mrs. W. R. Bryant, Vancouver.  
J. Holt, Vancouver.  
W. E. Tryler, Vancouver.  
Miss E. M. Tyler, Vancouver.  
Archibald Moir, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, Vancouver.  
Miss Miller, Vancouver.  
Miss Chatwin, Vancouver.  
J. D. Stahler, Vancouver.  
W. J. Labelle, Lardcan, B. C.  
P. Forsyth, Vancouver.  
E. J. Labelle, Vancouver.  
Mrs. Q. Boyd, Vancouver.  
Miss J. B. Black, Vancouver.

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We do our best first, last and all the time

## E. F. GEIGER

Plumbing, Heating, Bathroom Fixtures

1428 Douglas St., Phone 226





## Wanted to Exchange

Fifty acres at Saanich for City property, improved or unimproved.

FOR SALE—Two large lots on Linden Avenue, between Richardson Street and Fairfield Road, at, each, \$1,500.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

## FLAGS! FLAGS!

The 24th of May will soon be here, and if you want to fly a flag to be patriotic

### Remember We Have Them

British and Canadian Ensigns, Union Jacks, Blue Canadian Ensigns, Merchant Jacks, etc. Victoria Yacht Club pennants, Flag Pole Sockets. See the Alexandra-Spirit yacht race and Show Your Colors!

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

The Ship Chandlers 1206 Wharf Street

## HUMBER BICYCLES

The World's Best Wheel

### Reduced Prices

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| IMPERIAL FREE WHEEL.....        | \$45.00  |
| IMPERIAL SPECIAL.....           | \$50.00  |
| IMPERIAL GRAND.....             | \$60.00  |
| IMPERIAL DE LUXE.....           | \$65.00  |
| STANDARD GRAND THREE SPEED..... | \$80.00  |
| IMPERIAL WITH THREE SPEED.....  | \$57.50  |
| BEESTON SPECIAL.....            | \$100.00 |

## Thos. Plimley's Central Cycle Depot

1110 Government Street Opposite Spencer's

## Pongee Silk

LADIES, PLEASE DO NOT READ THIS!!!

But let the Gentlemen have a chance at our Big Silk Sale. Best Quality 34 inches wide, guaranteed to wash. Price reduced from 90c. to 50c. per yard, Only while the Sale is in progress.

### ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

510 Cormorant Street. Opposite E. & N. Station.

## Y.M.C.A. Reading Room and Library

Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Shower and Tub Baths—Home-like Boy's Department.

Phone Secretary, No. 999, for Membership Rates

Send your boy to the Y. M. C. A. Camp this Summer

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgage of Victoria Real Estate, or other approved security.

A. W. JONES, LIMITED 608 Fort Street

## OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellent heating qualities. Try it.

THE VICTORIA FUEL CO., 618 Trowace Avenue Phone 1377

## THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT STREET.

Phone 1377

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Proprietor.

LAWN TENTS MADE TO ORDER  
From fancy striped drill, well sewn.  
8x12x3, 7 ft. high.....\$10.00  
8x12x4, 7 ft. high.....\$12.00  
8x10x3, 7 ft. high.....\$5.00  
8x10x4, 7 ft. high.....\$3.00  
Also fly covers for same from.....5.00  
Several wood camp beds left at 1.00  
Upholstered camp cots, very comfortable.....3.75

### BARRELS OF CAMPING DISHES

Steel Ranges.—Call and inspect our large and unrivaled stock. Clarke & Pearson, 541 Yates street.

Kingston board of trade is complaining for a larger Welland canal.

## TRY OUR TEN CENT PARCEL DELIVERY

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. LTD.  
Telephone 129

### NEWS OF THE CITY

#### St. Andrew's Parade

The St. Andrew's society will attend divine service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church tonight, parading in a body headed by the Pipe band.

#### Metropolitan Epworth Picnic

Metropolitan Epworth League will hold a picnic at the Gorge on Monday afternoon and evening.

#### Balloon Ascension.

There will be a balloon ascension at the Gorge Park on Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening, prizes will be given for the best illuminated boats.

#### Memorial Parade

The Fraternal Order of Eagles will hold their annual memorial parade this afternoon. Roll call will take place at 1:30 p. m., sharp, at Castle hall, Government street, and, headed by the City band, will march to the cemetery.

#### Quarterly Meeting.

At the quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which took place last evening, there was a large attendance of directors and business of purely routine character was discussed. For the most part it dealt with the question of ways and means for the raising of necessary funds for the improvement and the furnishing of the Tranquill institution.

#### Concludes Y. M. C. A. Games

At the conclusion of the school sports yesterday afternoon the balance of the Y. M. C. A. games were run off. In the running broad jump for boys 17 and under, A. Clarke took first with 17 feet 3 inches. H. Harris, second, with 16 feet 5 inches. In the competition for boys under eighteen, H. Beasley came first with 18 feet 8 inches and A. Clarke second, with 18 feet 3 inches. Clarke wins the grand aggregate with sixteen points, Beasley, second with fifteen points.

#### Government Buildings Illuminated

The government buildings last evening were all illuminated in honor of the approaching holiday. With each window picked out with light they presented a very pretty sight. The buildings will be illuminated tonight and tomorrow evening also. For the convenience of visitors to the city today and tomorrow the buildings will be open and the guide will be on duty to show them through. The picture gallery, with the portraits of many of the early pioneers will be seen.

### A GARRISON WIN

Soldiers Have Easy Time With Albion "A" Eleven on Work Point Grounds

The Garrison eleven had an easy win over the Albion "A" aggregation at Work Point Barracks yesterday afternoon. The showing made by the latter eleven was a poor one, and the batting ability of the players can be seen from the small scores compiled. The bowling of Gardiner and Askey for the soldiers was remarkably good, and was responsible for the limited run getting results of the civilians. Hill-ton and Hammond, for the city eleven were the only two to get into double figures, playing carefully for their 11 and 18 respectively. Elton, Warder, Askey, and McDonald, for the soldiers, with 10, 20, 15, and 16 respectively, were the run getters. Baker and Parsons did most of the trundling for the Albions, and both did good work. The fielding of both teams was generally good. The detailed scores follow:

#### Albion A XI.

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| F. Bolston b. Gardiner.....        | 5  |
| E. Parsons b. Askey.....           | 5  |
| J. R. Broadfoot b. Askey.....      | 0  |
| W. Baker c. McDonald b. Askey..... | 1  |
| D. Hallam b. Gardiner.....         | 2  |
| H. Grimerson b. Gardiner.....      | 2  |
| L. B. Trimin b. Askey.....         | 6  |
| E. W. Hammond b. Gardiner.....     | 0  |
| E. Gifford b. Gardiner.....        | 1  |
| C. Hilton not out.....             | 11 |
| L. A. Staden b. Askey.....         | 4  |
| Extras.....                        | 1  |
| Total.....                         | 36 |

#### Garrison XI.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Sergeant Roberson b. Baker.....             | 5  |
| Corporal Thomas c. Baker.....               | 2  |
| Q. M. S. McDonald b. Baker.....             | 2  |
| Br. Gardiner b. Parsons.....                | 4  |
| Sergeant Askey b. Baker.....                | 2  |
| Gunner Needham b. Parsons.....              | 1  |
| Gunner Doye b. Parsons.....                 | 4  |
| Sergeant Gillen b. Baker.....               | 0  |
| Corporal Elton c. Grimerson b. Hammond..... | 10 |
| Q. M. S. Warder c. Hilton b. Grimerson..... | 20 |
| Br. Mulcahy not out.....                    | 1  |
| Extras.....                                 | 3  |
| Total.....                                  | 54 |

#### Albion A XI.—Second Innings.

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| C. Hilton b. Askey.....          | 0  |
| L. A. Staden b. Gardiner.....    | 0  |
| E. Gifford b. Askey.....         | 0  |
| G. R. Broadfoot b. Gardiner..... | 0  |
| W. Baker b. Gardiner.....        | 0  |
| E. W. Hammond b. Askey.....      | 18 |
| D. Hallam b. Askey.....          | 0  |
| E. Parsons b. Askey.....         | 2  |
| H. Grimerson b. Askey.....       | 0  |
| F. Bolston c. b. Askey.....      | 2  |
| L. B. Trimin not out.....        | 2  |
| Extras.....                      | 2  |
| Total.....                       | 20 |

#### Garrison XI.—Second Innings.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Sergt. Roberson c. Baker b. Grimerson..... | 5  |
| Corporal Thomas c. Hammond b. Trimin.....  | 1  |
| Gunner Doyle b. Grimerson.....             | 6  |
| Br. Gardiner b. Trimin.....                | 2  |
| Sergeant Gillen b. b. Grimerson.....       | 8  |
| Sergeant Askey b. b. Baker.....            | 15 |
| Q. M. S. McDonald not out.....             | 16 |
| Gunner Needham not out.....                | 4  |
| Extras.....                                | 1  |
| Total.....                                 | 59 |

Corporal Elton, Br. Mulcahy, and Q. M. S. Warder did not bat.

This is the Spot for Dotted Hosiery. Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, with different size white dots. Regular 35c a pair; special price, 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Subscribe For THE COLONIST



### THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., May 22, 1909:

#### SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains comparatively high along the coast and fair weather general from Northern British Columbia to California. The wind is blowing from Eastern Washington and showers and thunderstorms prevail throughout Alberta and Montana. Eastward to Manitoba the weather is fine and warm.

#### TEMPERATURE.

|                         | Min. | Max. |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Victoria.....           | 37   | 61   |
| Vancouver.....          | 36   | 65   |
| New Westminster.....    | 36   | 64   |
| Ramloops.....           | 34   | 72   |
| Barkerville.....        | 30   | 50   |
| Fork Simpson.....       | 30   | 44   |
| Atlin.....              | 34   | 54   |
| Calgary, Alta.....      | 40   | 48   |
| Winnipeg, Man.....      | 42   | 76   |
| Portland, Ore.....      | 42   | 65   |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 44   | 55   |

#### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

#### SATURDAY.

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Highest.....                    | 61 |
| Lowest.....                     | 37 |
| Mean.....                       | 49 |
| Sunshine, 12 hours, 36 minutes. |    |

#### Rock Supply from Reserve.

If arrangements now being made by the city with the federal authorities are consummated, the city will hereafter secure its supply of crushed rock from the Songhees Indian reserve. Ever since the municipality of South Saanich blocked the city's attempt to secure a supply from Mount Tolmie, the corporation has been looking about for its source of supply. It was imperative that a spot should be located at once, otherwise there was a possibility that civic street works would be held up because of a lack of crushed rock. Application has been made to the federal authorities for permission to locate the crusher on the Songhees reserve, as the rock work will improve the locality from which the rock is to be taken, and the occupant of the land will be paid for the material. The city expects no difficulty in coming to terms with the Indians.

#### First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach at morning and evening services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., respectively. Sabbath school and Bible class meets at 2:30 p. m.

Following are the musical selections:

Morning.  
Psalm 94; hymns, 16, 329.  
Contralto Solo—Miss Cameron.  
Evening.  
Psalms 45, 55; hymns, 257, 548.  
Anthem—"His Watereth the Hills," Spinnery.  
Soprano Solo—Miss McKenzie.  
Quartet—Misses McKenzie and Cameron, Messrs. Gordon and Morrison.  
Selections from the Oratorio "Judas Maccabaeus." Handel. Chorus—"O Father Whose Almighty Power." Recitative and Aria—"I Feel the Dainty Within." "Arm, Arm ye Brave."—Mr. Robert Morrison. Chorus—"We Come in Bright Array."

Strangers and visitors in the city are cordially invited to attend any or all of the above services.

#### India En Route

Bound to Victoria and Vancouver the R. M. S. Empress of India sailed from Hongkong yesterday.

### OBITUARY NOTICES

#### Even

The funeral of Jessie Ewen, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewen, of View street, took place yesterday afternoon. Services were held in Hanna's chapel, Yates street, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiating. A number of friends attended and floral offerings, showing sympathy with the bereaved parents, were presented. Interment took place in Ross Bay cemetery.

#### Bell

Death occurred at the St. Joseph's hospital yesterday of Mr. J. W. Bell. Deceased was 53 years of age. The remains were removed to Hanna's chapel, Yates street. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but will be announced later.

#### TO SEATTLE

S.S. "Iroquois" Daily, 9 a. m., commencing May 24th.

Go to the Beehive Cash Store in Douglas Street. The goods they sell are mostly English and are to be thoroughly relied on; if not they want to know it. English hosiery, specialty, job lot boys' strong hose, all sizes, 25c; ladies' 25c or 5 for \$1.00; best quality, 35c or 3 pair for \$1.00.

The Nuwara Elyya plateau in Ceylon (6,200 feet above the sea level), possesses the finest tea estates in the world. The "Salada" Tea Co. import their tea direct from this district. The delightful flavor and absolute purity of "Salada" will please you. Your grocer sells it.

For Sale Cheap—1,000 feet of 3-inch canvas hose with couplings, practically new. E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., 614 Johnson street.

## HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, ETC.

Lowest prices for good materials and workmanship.

SIDNEY BAKER, Contractor.  
The Poplars, cor. Belleville and Government Sts.  
Phone A-1201.

Monkey Brand Deep Grooves "Taken from" all, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

## Blouses

Prepare for the holidays and buy one or two of our latest styles of Blouses. Exquisite designs from \$5.00 to \$15.00

WHITE DUCK SKIRTS, from \$4.00 to \$12.25

MOUSQUETAIRE LISLE GLOVES, at per pair \$4.00

Ladies and Children's Sailor Hats in a great assortment, from, each, \$1.50 to \$5.00

New Dutch Collars and Cuffs Just In.

G. A. Richardson & Co.  
VICTORIA HOUSE  
636 YATES ST.

## "Everything for the Office"

#### AGENTS

Office Specialty Co. filing devices in wood and steel  
Burroughs' Adding Machine  
Underwood Typewriter

BAXTER & JOHNSON  
809 GOVERNMENT ST.  
Phone 730

## Lacrosse Sticks

Lally's Special, from \$2.50  
Lally's Youth's special \$1.75

Our Bicycles guaranteed to last as long as any two wheels in the city.

HARRIS & SMITH  
1220 Broad Street

## FOR SALE

### AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION

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## DEATH UNDER WHEELS OF CAR

Ian Cameron Meets Shocking End by Being Crushed to Death by Fort St. Car

Knocked down by an Oak Bay car, which he did not see approaching as he dodged around the end of the car on which he had ridden in from the Oak Bay park, Ian Cameron, the fourteen-year-old son of John Cameron, plumber, 915 Pembroke street, was horribly mangled and instantly killed at the corner of Quadra street and Fort street a few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Until the screams of the lad were heard high above the noise made by the car, passers-by and the occupants of the car did not realize that a tragedy was being enacted within a few feet of them. The accident had occurred and the boy's life was crushed out almost in an instant, with but one or two passers-by witnessing the occurrence.

It was over half an hour before the car crew could find the car sheds, secure a pair of jacks and raise the car in order to allow of the body being extricated. A large crowd having gathered in the meantime, the car was being crushed to death by the weight of the crowd, and the body, wrapped in a quilt, was carried to the sidewalk whence it was removed to the undertakers.

### With His Companions

Young Cameron, who was familiarly known to his boy friends as "Scotty," had spent the afternoon at the school sports at Oak Bay park. He had offered to assume the route of George Dixon, a delivery boy for the Evening Post, and was on his way into town to do so. Coming in from the park the lad stood on the rear step of the car and as soon as the car stopped at Quadra street, he alighted, and, running around the rear attempted to cross Fort street on his way to his home on Pembroke street where he intended getting his wheel.

Approaching from the city was one of the new cars, No. 118, in charge of Motorman W. Doyle and Conductor James Statterford. The car was advancing at a good rate of speed and had got level with the car on the other track when young Cameron appeared from behind the latter car and jumped straight in front of No. 118. Almost before he was seen by the motorman Cameron ran into the front of the car. He saw his danger and made a spring upon the fender of the car alighting thereon with one foot. The impact of the car threw him off the fender with great force, directly onto the track between the rails. In an instant he was under the wheels which passed across his legs while his body was twisted beneath the car, the head being horribly crushed between the ground and the motor which projects down between the front trucks to within a few inches of the ground.

The instant Doyle saw the lad ran into the car he applied the brakes, but the car was carried on a few feet before it was brought to a standstill. Instantly an attempt was made to extricate the body which was wedged in so firmly and also held by the clothing having become caught in the axle that it was impossible to move it. The limp mass lying between the wheels told the by-standers only too plainly that the boy was beyond human aid.

While the car crew was awaiting the arrival of a jack to raise the car the traffic was held up and it was fully half an hour before the jacks arrived, when the car was raised, and the body taken from beneath. A cursory examination showed that the skull was badly smashed, the neck broken and the limbs mangled.

### In Sight of Friends

Many of the dead boy's friends were on the car returning from the park, and when they learned of the fatality they were horror-struck. Young Cameron, a bright and intelligent lad, was a great favorite with his fellow schoolmates. Of a cheery disposition, a student in his school times and a diligent student, he had a host of friends. He was a student in the class of Mr. Winsby, principal of the Boys' Central school, and is highly spoken of by the latter.

Eye-witnesses to the accident are unanimous in stating that the fender of the car under the wheels of which young Cameron was crushed to death, been within a reasonable distance of the tracks, the boy would not have been run over. A measurement made of the height of the fender immediately after the accident showed that on one side it was eleven inches from the rail and on the other about six inches, thus allowing a free passage of the body underneath.

### Eye-Witness of Tragedy

Robert Hand, a city employee, who was standing at the corner waiting for a car to convey him to his home, 1521 Jubilee avenue, saw the accident. He stated to the Colonist that he did not see Cameron alight from the car inbound from Oak Bay, but he saw him run around the rear of that car and directly in front of No. 118. He saw Cameron endeavor to stop but it was too late. The boy made a jump for the fender, alighting thereon with one foot, but was thrown off immediately in front of the car which passed on. Mr. Hand, while not professing to be a judge of such matters, stated that in his opinion car No. 118 was approaching at too fast a clip towards the crossing and that Cameron never had an opportunity of getting out of the way. The fender, Mr. Hand stated, was apparently useless as it went over the boy's body without touching it.

The sad news was broken to the boy's parents by friends of the family. John Cameron, father of the boy, is engaged with the A. & W. Wilson company, plumbers, Broad street. Dr. Hart, coroner, has called an inquest but the time has not yet been fixed.

## FIFTH REGIMENT CHANGES NOTED

Enlistments, Target Practice and Other Matters Referred to in Regimental Orders

Regimental Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., May 19, 1909.

Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding: Enlistments.—The following men having been duly attested, are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 59, Gr. John Thompson, May 5, 1909.

No. 255 Gr. G. White, May 19, 1909.

No. 257, Gr. Chas. B. Brown, May 19, 1909.

No. 254, Gr. Grant Evans, May 19, 1909.

No. 256, Gr. Clive Cameron, May 19, 1909.

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No. 288, GR. R. V. Bagshawe, May 19, 1909.

Target Practice.—The annual target practice referred to in the last orders, commencing 26th instant, will consist of the following: Seven rounds per man at each of the following ranges: 100, 200, 400 and 500; quick firing at 200, snap shooting at 100.

For the convenience of the members of the regiment, arrangements have been made as follows: The week commencing 26th instant, ranges 100 and 200 yards only will be used every evening from 5 o'clock and Saturday afternoon 2 o'clock. The week commencing 31st instant, 400 and 500 yards. The week commencing June 7th, 200 yards quick firing and 100 snap shooting.

Members of the regiment must not absent themselves from their regular company drills in consequence of the above.

The above practice must be completed by all ranks on or before June 1st.

Range officers are detailed as follows:

May 26, Major A. W. Currie.

May 27, Major W. Ridgway-Wilson.

May 28, Major S. Booth.

May 29, Capt. W. N. Winsby.

During carrying out of this practice, the first and second class shots will not use the range to the interference of any member of the regiment desiring to carry out his regular practice, but are expected to be on the range frequently to assist the junior shots.

Recreation drill.—Recreation drill will be held on Wednesday, 25th instant, and thereafter every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings until further orders.

Drill Hall Closed.—The drill hall will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next, the 24th and 25th instant. (Sd) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Mjr., Adjutant.

## ALBION ELEVENS SPLIT HONORS

"B" Team Have Easy Win Over Esquimalt But "A" Eleven Suffers Defeat

The Esquimalt cricket eleven failed to make even a showing against the Albion "B" team yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill park. The aggregation from the stronghold, in a one inning game, was easily out of their total of 44 runs comparing with the substantial score of 147 for eight wickets compiled by their opponents. Reeves with 16 completed in a careful manner started the garrison innings well, but received absolutely no support from the other batsmen, who managed to pile up exactly 25 runs. The good bowling of the Albion trundlers was probably responsible for the wretched showing made by Esquimalt. Richardson and Ashby being right on the spot throughout, and well backed up by their field.

Richardson, besides taking the honors in bowling also compiled the top score for the day, his 39 being made in careful style, but at the same time he punished all the loose ones, and with the assistance of Spain, 22, and McCall, 27, both of whom batted well for their respective scores, ran up the major portion of the Albion score. The scores in detail are given below:

| Esquimalt C. C.         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Reeves b Ashby          | 16 |
| Phillips b Richardson   | 1  |
| Steadman b Ashby        | 0  |
| Richards b Richardson   | 6  |
| Call c and b Richardson | 4  |
| Carle, not out          | 0  |
| Perry b Richardson      | 7  |
| Hardy b Richardson      | 0  |
| Buck b Richardson       | 1  |
| Duffy b Richardson      | 0  |
| Extras                  | 3  |
| Total                   | 44 |

Albion C. C. "B" XI

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Gregson, run out     | 6   |
| Duncan b Jacques     | 8   |
| Marsh b Jacques      | 27  |
| McCall c and b Hardy | 22  |
| Spain, run out       | 2   |
| Richardson b Jacques | 39  |
| Ashby, run out       | 3   |
| White, not out       | 10  |
| Berridge, not out    | 1   |
| Extras               | 13  |
| Total                | 147 |

Brown and Scott did not bat.

### School Sports.

The following are the scores made by the different schools in the various athletic events for the Swinerton cup. As will be seen the Central school again wins the cup:

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| Central           | 37 |
| High              | 13 |
| University School | 12 |
| South Park        | 9  |
| Kingston Street   | 5  |
| North Ward        | 4  |

### Meet Vancouver

Commencing tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Beacon Hill park an intermediate baseball match will be played between the Victoria and Vancouver nines. The visiting team is stated to be a swift one composed of heavy hitters and have already shown its prowess by securing top place in the series in the Terminal city. Despite this fact the local fans predict a close contest. The local nine which has entered in the local intermediate battery with Scott and Laing as the batter and the local nine are confident of winning out. The team picked to meet the visitors will be as follows: Scott catcher; Laing, pitcher; Pat O'Rourke 1st base; Shanks, 2nd base; Steele, short stop; T. O'Rourke 3d base; Clarke, left field; Townsley, center field; Cullin or Mitchell right field.

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## ENJOYABLE NIGHT AT DRILL HALL

Naval and Military Display Proves an Attractive Entertainment

The success of the naval and military display given at the Drill Hall last night was even more pronounced than on the preceding evening. There was a fairly good attendance, over six hundred people being present. The different items on the programme were all well received, and the applause at times was of a deafening character.

The final tug of war contest was won by the Garrison in two straight pulls, the men from H. M. S. Algerine only making an indifferent showing. The soldiers were well trained for the event, were a husky lot and pulled in the most approved style.

An extra item appeared on the programme last night in the shape of a contest between bayonet and sword. In this a very pretty exhibition was given, both combatants displaying considerable science and skill. The swordsmen had slightly the better of the encounter. The bout was between C. Q. M. S. Hatcher, Fifth Regiment C. A., and G. Sheldon Williams, of the 1st Post Fencing Club, Vancouver. The bout lasted three rounds and ended in a draw.

One of the most interesting events last night was the lance drill by sergeants of the Fifth regiment. This proved a most taking affair, and the men showed excellent training. The exercise of repelling a cavalry attack was received with loud applause.

Leading Seaman Roche, H. M. Navy, again gave his hornpipe dance and was accorded an ovation. The audience kept up continuous applause during the dance, which, as on the previous night, was performed in the most finished style.

All the other events went with a swing, the tableaux of the "Forces of the Empire" which brought the affair to a conclusion, being rapturously applauded. The Fifth regiment is to be congratulated on the excellent entertainment which they organized for the week end. They were ably assisted by the bluejackets from H. M. S. Shewater, H. M. S. Algerine, as well as by the men from the Garrison. The great popularity of the Services in Victoria was amply demonstrated during the last two evenings, and the Regiment should have a handsome balance in hand to help them to meet the expenses of a trip to the exposition at Seattle.

### Lecture on Calvin

This year being the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calvin, the Great Geneva Divine, who formulated into a system the theological doctrine known as Calvinism, the Presbyterian synod of British Columbia, which at their last week, recommended that ministers make appropriate reference to it. Dr. Campbell will this evening give in First Presbyterian church a lecture on Calvin, his life, doctrines and influence.

### Special Services

The services today in the Metropolitan church will be of a specially interesting and appropriate character. Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Graham, the preachers of the day arrived on Friday evening. Mr. J. M. Morgan, the popular conductor of the male voice choir, will commence his duties as choirmaster. Miss Blakeway, the contralto soloist, will sing a solo at the evening service. The ladies of the congregation have appropriately decorated the church for the occasion. The regular soldiers are requested to be in their pews not later than 7.15 for the evening service.

### Caledonia vs. High School.

The remaining half of the base-ball match was played last Friday between the Caledonia and High School teams which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 12 runs to 8. The match was played at the Chambers St. grounds. Following was the lineup of both teams: Caledonia—T. Townsley, p.; A. Ward, c.; W. Monks, 1b.; R. Wellwood, 2b.; L. Hawke, 3b.; I. Cameron, ss.; R. Lemmax, lf.; T. Pasco, cf.; A. Willis, rf. High School—S. Steele, p.; A. Pike, c.; S. McNeill, 1b.; S. Swain, 2b.; P. Johnson, 3b.; Steele Jr., ss.; Williscroft, lf.; W. Norman, cf.; R. Reid, rf.

## LOCAL BOWLERS FOR SEATTLE

Victoria Will Be Well Represented in Next Week's Big Tournament

Victoria will be represented at the big international bowling tournament which will be pulled off at Seattle next week. Two five-men teams will be sent from this city across the Sound as well as two doubles and local trundlers are looking forward to the local representatives making rows. From the scores which have been made on the local alley the expectations of the Victoria enthusiasts appear to be well founded.

Last night the names of the men who will battle for the honor of Victoria were selected. They are as follows: Jordan, Pirie, Wood, Renfrew, Barton, Jamison, Mason, Brewster, Wilson, Hick, Fraser and Brooke. Jordan will also enter in the singles. Other bowlers will be selected later as spare men.

In anticipation of the big event in Seattle the bowlers have been doing some strenuous work and are in the pink of condition. That they will return with a goodly number of scalps affixed to their belts is confidently expected.

The score of the Victoria team in this week's B.C. Telegraphic match was as follows:

|            | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | Ttl. | Avg. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| Jordan     | 157 | 164 | 191 | 512  | 171  |
| Fraser     | 142 | 163 | 177 | 482  | 162  |
| Mason      | 155 | 187 | 176 | 518  | 173  |
| T. Renfrew | 173 | 165 | 188 | 526  | 175  |
| Jamison    | 165 | 177 | 184 | 526  | 175  |

792 861 916 2569  
 The Victoria entries to the Seattle tournament will be announced as soon as the lineup is complete.

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|---|--------|
| CALGARY RISING SUN FLOUR, per sack                          | \$1.75 |
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| TRAVER'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18-oz. bottle               | .15c   |
| TRAVER'S ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE, ½-pint bottles, three for | .25c   |
| CANADIAN SARDINES, four tins for                            | .25c   |
| MOONEY'S SODA BISCUITS, per tin                             | .25c   |
| ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR, quart bottle                       | .15c   |
| SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, nine cakes for                       | .25c   |
| ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 full weight bars               | .25c   |
| WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle                         | .20c   |
| CLARK'S POTTED MEAT, four tins for                          | .25c   |
| TOMATOES, Tartan Brand, two large cans for                  | .25c   |
| PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM, four pound tin for                    | .50c   |
| TROPHY JELLY POWDER, four packets for                       | .25c   |
| Twelve packets for  | .70c   |
| MALTA VITA, per packet                                      | .10c   |
| SHOULDER HAMS, per pound                                    | .11c   |
| PICNIC HAMS, per pound                                      | .12½c  |
| GILLARD'S ENGLISH PICKLES, per jar                          | .35c   |
| Three jars for  | \$1.00 |
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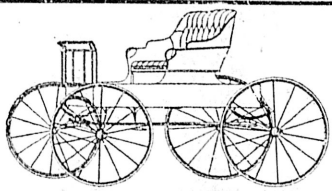
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tries. The inheritor of considerable wealth, the Baron has had ample opportunity to cultivate his love of the beautiful. He owns a splendid old palazzo in Venice on the Grand Canal, where he and his wife live in early autumn.

Frog's skin, when tanned, though one of the thinnest, is one of the toughest leathers.

## Pioneer Women of B.C.

Mrs. Walter Sims

Just at the foot of the rocks at the top of Pandora street there has stood for more than forty years a low old-fashioned house. Its ivy covered porch, the roses trained along the wall and the little garden full of old-fashioned shrubs and flowers, as well as the fuschias and geraniums in the window tell of the care, the neatness and the taste of the mistress of the home. This year the flowers except in the borders, have given place to potatoes, for the city has planned to widen the narrow street, and this will take away the greater part of the garden. Yet even in the interval the sight of a weed-grown patch of ground is not to be borne by the

Craigflower and Esquimalt. Mr. McKenzie, himself, being one of the passengers. Many of the farmers had their children with them, and so far from feeling the confinement, the young people made the voyage one long playtime. As usual in rounding the Horn, the sea was somewhat rough, and in one of their many romps a party of the children fell into the hold. Mrs. Sims still remembers her sensations, when on recovering from the insensibility which she had fallen, she found herself dressed in her Sunday frock, and wondered why she was wearing it.

When the Vessel

arrived, the newcomers were forced to



MR. AND MRS. WALTER SIMS.

thrifty old lady who still busies herself in her garden, and who keeps every room in the house in a state of exquisite neatness.

It is fifty-six years since Mrs. Sims, as a little girl of ten, came out on the third trip of the Roman Morrison. Her mother was Mrs. Thomas Reid, and her stepfather, Mr. Vine, is still living.

Her childhood's home was Greenhythe on the Thames, but her recollections of the old land have faded away. Perhaps it was natural that the impressions of the voyage and of life in the new home should have overshadowed those of the quieter past. It was more than five months after the Norman Morrison left Gravesend before, in January of 1852, she landed at Victoria. The trip, though long, was very pleasant. The ship was crowded with immigrants for the Hudson's Bay farms at

occupy very crowded quarters indeed. In the company's houses within the fort. Mrs. Sims remembers that Mrs. Yates, who occupied one of the very few houses beyond its walls, was very kind to the strangers. But, home was soon built for the laborers at the farms and Mr. Reid, who was a carpenter, went to work for Mr. Longford at Colwood, removing after about a year to Mr. Skinner's farm at Esquimalt. Mrs. Reid, who was an excellent needlewoman, was often employed at the fort. Mrs. Sims, however, did not long remain at home. When only sixteen she in 1853, just fifty years ago, married Mr. Walter Sims. The couple went to live on the Fernwood road, which was then really a road, for to the east were large pastures. Mr. Sims lived here to be near his work, for he was a butcher, and was employed by Mr. Harris, the first mayor of Victoria.

On May the 4th, 1866, the family removed to their present home, and there they have lived ever since. Mrs. Sims, though bright and happy, has spent very few days outside of her own home. She had a large family, and in caring for her husband and children led an active busy life. Her daughters all but the youngest, have married and settled either in Victoria or on Vancouver Island.

Mrs. Sims' Parker lives at Rocky Point, and Mrs. Whitty at Duncan. Mrs. Gandy, Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Colter have their homes in the city. There was one son who died a few years ago. As may be imagined, the old house has many visitors. Children, grandchildren and great grandchildren look upon it as home. If Mrs. Sims could gather her descendants together they would number half a score. The sight of young faces, the sound of children's prattle and the merry jests of youths and maidens keep the hearts of this pioneer couple from growing old. Mrs. Sims has lived a very busy but contented life, and still she devotes herself to the care of her husband, and takes an interest in the affairs of all whom she loves.

### Turkish Colleges

The condition of women in the Near East is gradually changing. The women of the harem played an important part in the recent Turkish constitutional overturn. Separation and seclusion have supplied the wives and daughters of the ruling classes with unlimited leisure for study and self-improvement. European ideas and manners have followed Parisian clothes and novels into the confines of Constantinople's leading families. Therefore, it is not strange to find the standard of scholarship high at the American College for Girls, and the diplomas accepted at European universities. There are twenty-six professors and instructors. The language of the college is English, and all its academic work is done in English, but each young woman is taught the language and literature of her native country.

Oriental girls lend themselves easily to all that belongs to the aesthetic side of academic training. Almost all are good students with wonderful memories. They are especially good linguists and are very clever at dramatics. They often devise their own costumes and manage their own stage furniture and scenery. Classic plays have been given by the Greek department from time to time in which the music of the choruses has been written by a Greek, who has made an exhaustive study of the music of the ancient Greek drama. Selections from Moliere and Shakespeare are presented in French and English at different times by the literary societies. Many of the girls are musical, and there are numerous concerts by the college chorus. The departments of art, archaeology, and history have special advantages in the surroundings, so closely connected with the rich past of Byzantium and

Asia Minor. The curriculum is similar to that of colleges in America, with its work in biology and physics, English and mathematics, psychology and philosophy. The college is non-sectarian and makes no attempt at proselytizing, but the moral influence is strong and direct.—Mary Mills Patrick, Ph. D., in Harper's Bazar.

### The Women's Witness

The Women's Edition of the Montreal Witness has been issued in order to raise a playground fund for the children of that city. It is filled with articles of interest not only to women, but to all Canadians. The women of Montreal deserve, not only for the kindness of heart which prompted the enterprise but for the ability with which it has been carried out.

### HERE AND THERE

#### Canadian Art

In the Women's Edition of the Montreal Witness there is an article on Canadian painters by Robert Harris. Mr. Harris is eminently qualified to speak on this subject and his opinion on a much discussed subject is, on the whole, encouraging. In the concluding paragraph of his article, he says: "Altogether may it not be frankly claimed that there has been a great advance in the art of painting in the Dominion. There has been, to say the truth, more improvement than there was any reason to expect, owing to the scanty encouragement it has received. Large sums have gone out of the country for foreign pictures. Mere trifles have been devoted to the support of native art. The really fine works acquired at great prices in several notable private collections, all artists and art lovers have welcomed with delight. Most of the foreign paintings which have delighted the Dominion, not to speak of doubtful and spurious old masters, have been of the commercial class, produced and sold by one class, and often bought for commercial reasons only. Meanwhile, the Canadian artist has found himself almost entirely neglected. His own natural patrons, his fellow-countrymen, influenced against his work by adverse interests, have for the most part regarded it with a cold and cautious eye. While all the world is free to work his little garden plot, he (what with hostile tariffs and remoteness), is inevitably confined there. Is it any wonder then that some of our best artists have expatriated themselves and preferred success abroad to neglect at home. Nevertheless, though there has been much discouragement, the attendance at the yearly exhibitions denotes increasing appreciation and sympathy on the part of our people, and that these will go on increasing one can by no means doubt."

### Victoria's Holiday

Of our few holidays the twenty-fourth is, next to Christmas Day, the one we could least spare. In southern countries and in Quebec there are many fete days. But we who are of British birth are a sober people. Perhaps the Puritan traditions which have for many generations been so strong both in Canada and the United States make most of us feel a sense of guilt when we lay aside our work and give ourselves wholly to enjoyment. It may be that the short summers of Eastern Canada have had their influence in causing us, as a people, to look upon work, not merely as a duty, but almost as a religion. Sunday, indeed, has always been observed as a day of rest but not as a time for enjoyment. Even in England itself the sports and games of the olden time are now forgotten and for almost the whole year men and women and even children go soberly about their every-day pursuits. There are those who devote their lives to pleasure but the laborer, the mechanic, the business or professional man, and, least of all, the farmer, do not leave their work and spend many days of the year under the open sky as do the working people of Italy or France.

The Twenty-fourth of May, coming as it does, in the most delightful season of the year, has always tempted the people of this city to leave their homes and spend the day together out of doors. Making the parade at the Gorge the chief feature of the celebration, in the old days before the advent of street cars, made it almost necessary for the family to go together to the banks of the Arm and to take a basket with them. This naturally led to the planning of picnic parties where friends shared with one another the dainties as well as the other pleasures of the day. Times have changed but it would be a pity if the old spirit of hospitality and good-fellowship changed with them. Almost as great would be the loss if the old love of nature which made the day under the spreading branches with its sun-cupped mountains and the sparkling water always in sight so full of delight.

Victoria was never more beautiful at this season than it is this year. The backward spring and the late rains have left the trees the delicate beauty of their foliage and the fragrance of blossoms fills the air. It is true, the bloom is not out in its full beauty but glints of its gold are to be seen on every hand. Let us hope then that all Victorians and their friends will enjoy this year's holiday to the full and store up another pleasant memory for future years.

### Hospital Day

If the booths of the collectors for the maternity ward of the Jubilee hospital erected on Government street yesterday were not conspicuous, none the less was it difficult for the passerby to escape without putting a coin of some kind on the plate held in the hand of one of the hospital workers whose badge of the red cross betokened her office.

It was it to refuse the solicitations of the bonnie Red Cross Knight whose stead enabled him to enter the lists with many who escaped the shafts of the ladies who attacked them from their points of vantage.

To some, perhaps, the appeal of the little Jubilee nurse whose uniform became so well her sweet face and pretty curls, was even more irresistible and a whole bevy of little maidens in white were busy bringing into the stalls the plates full of silver with which their gentle requests were rewarded. The response made to the "matrons and young ladies who, with their brief 'hospital please,' asked for contributions was generous considering the many that have been made lately on the purses of the charitable. One of the ladies spoke in terms of very warm appreciation of the spirit shown by the matrons and young ladies who brought their offerings without being asked for them. Mrs. Rhodes, the president of the Women's Auxiliary had charge of the stalls at the postoffice, assisting her were Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Fred Jones, Mrs. Carson and Mrs. C. Janion, Miss Angus, Miss Hilda Fleming, Miss Ethel Rhodes, Miss Muriel Rhodes, Miss Mary Rattenbury, the Jubilee nurse



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One pound box for 50c  
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WEISER'S 10-YEAR-OLD RYE, per bottle, \$1.25  
WEISER'S 5-YEAR-OLD RYE, per bottle, \$1.00

This Store will be closed all day Monday

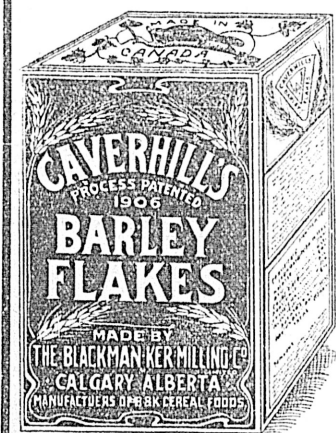
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561 JOHNSON STREET

## THE BEST YET



Vancouver, May 15, 1909.  
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.  
Dear Sirs—I am pleased to state that I have used Caverhill's Barley Flakes regularly for several months past and have found them a palatable, nourishing and easily digested food.

THEY ARE MY FAVORITE  
breakfast food and I can warmly recommend them. Yours truly,  
GREGORY H. TOM,  
Principal Strathcona School.

The reason is plain. A portion of the starch having been changed to grape sugar produces a delicious flavor in the flakes and makes them so easily digested.

In packages 15 cents; cook 30 minutes; do not stir. Ask your grocer for 10-lb. sack Barley Flour. Book of recipes with every sack or mailed you on application.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY.

and Master Russell Ker, the Red Cross Knight.

At the C. P. R. wharf were Mrs. Day, Mrs. Watkis, Mrs. Hearn and Miss Sadle Watkis and Miss Margaret Sheldon.

Mrs. Griffith's stall was at the corner of Yates and Government street. Her helpers were Mrs. Love, Mrs. Rissmuller, Mrs. Beresford Hogg, Mrs. Nickerson and Miss Bowron.

The neat station at the corner of Yates and Government was filled by Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Dorothy Harris and the Misses Margery and Gladys Watson and Mrs. Hasell, Miss Alison Beauland and Mrs. Watkis were the collectors near the E. & N. Railway station.

The Ladies' of First Presbyterian Church, who, by the way, are very successful entertainers, are leaving nothing undone to make the tea and en-

tertainment that they are giving at the Aged Woman's Home on the afternoon of Friday, the 28th, the success that it deserves to be as the proceeds are to be devoted to a fund that is being raised in order to build a fence on the Collinson street side of the grounds. Besides the best of tea and accessories the following programme will be rendered: Mrs. Lamont, Miss Wilkerson, Miss Blakeway, Mr. R. Morrison and Mr. J. G. Brown will give vocal numbers. Miss Thain, instrumental selection, and Miss Lawson, literary additions. As there is no admission the ladies expect a very large number to be present to partake of their bounties.

The Bible press of Oxford produces on an average 3,000 copies of the Bible, not to mention prayer books, every day. The skins of 160,000 animals are used every year for the cov-

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## 24TH OF MAY CELEBRATION STARTS MONDAY

If you are going to celebrate, there are some things you simply cannot do without. We have anticipated your requirements for the occasion and have been prompt to purchase whenever and wherever spot cash could procure the greatest price concessions, every article in the matter of dress that could add to your comfort and enjoyment during the holidays. "Ready Cash" is a powerful factor in the markets of the world just now and has made it possible for us to secure for you everything new, fresh and novel in the matter of dress.

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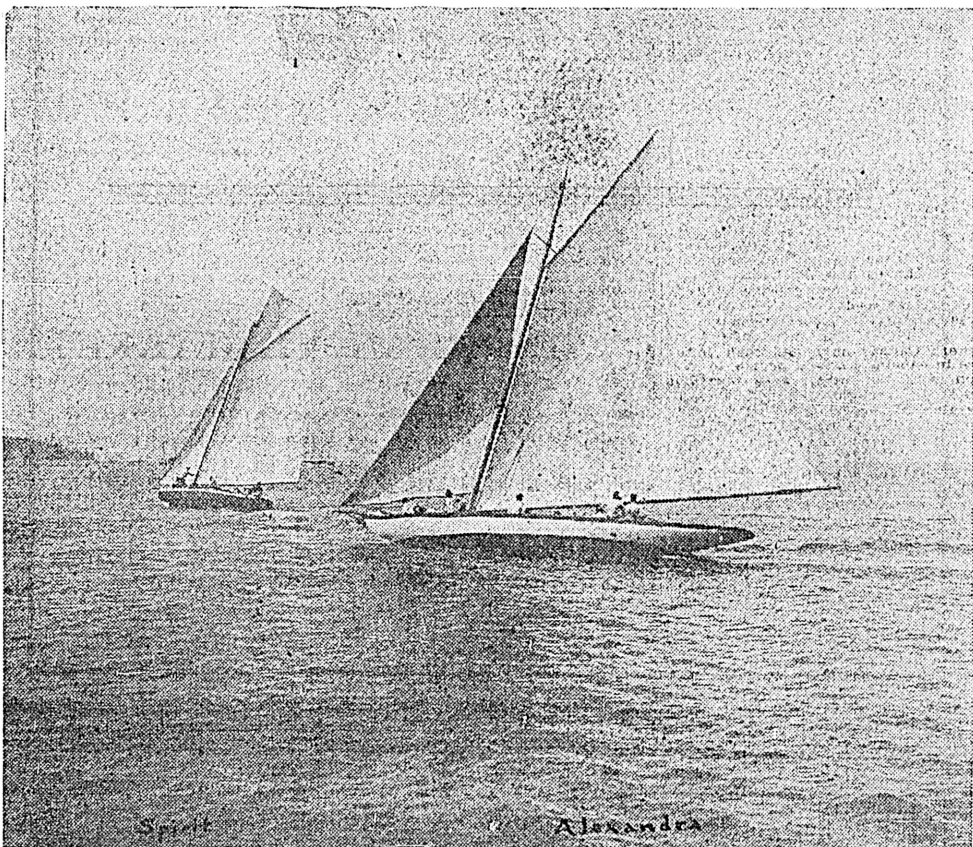
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Good Deal To You

## The Sporting World

### Fife's Design Beats the Seattle "Spirit"



JOCKEYING FOR POSITION BEFORE THE START.

## ALEXANDRA WINS CITIZEN'S CUP

Spirit Beaten in Yesterday's  
Yacht Race by a Large  
Margin

CAPTAIN E. B. DEANE  
SAILS HIS BOAT WELL

Event Proves a Disappoint-  
ment From a Yachtsman's  
Standpoint

The yacht race between the Alexandra and Spirit held yesterday morning over a triangular course commencing at a point off the Outer Wharf was won by the former vessel by a large margin. Some twenty motor and sailing craft followed the race along the straits, and an excursion party on board the C.P.R. steamer Princess Beatrice was also in attendance. The course lay from a point off the Outer Wharf to a mark at Albert Head; thence to a mark at Constance Bank, and back to the starting point. The Alexandra outpointed her rival throughout. The following pen picture of the race has been contributed to the Colonist by F. M. Kelly, himself an expert yachtsman, and local correspondent for several prominent yachting journals:

ALEXANDRA vs. SPIRIT.  
(F. M. KELLY.)

The race was neither exciting nor

inspiring. There was no animation to the picture whatever, no white winged yachts plunging through flying spray, no handling of sails on slippery decks, no crew hiking to windward to keep their yachts on even sailing surfaces. The exception sometimes happens, even with regard to local winds, but why the exception should have happened right on the day that an important yacht race had been arranged by the officials of the Victoria Yacht Club is a mystery. Surely the Commodore should have had a better pull on the old man who makes the wind. What is the good of a commodore to a yacht club if the wind doesn't blow? Possibly it was an oversight on his part not to have had it fixed; for everything else had been admirably arranged for, even to the special boat which was placed at the disposal of the press, with Captain Bucknam in command.

#### A Disappointment.

All through, from the standpoint of yachtsmen and spectators, the race was a disappointment, although most satisfactory to the winning skipper and his crew. The silverware goes on "Jimmie" Dean's shelf, and the golden eagles will help celebrate a Vancouver holiday. With but enough air to cover the course a little inside of the time limit set, Alexandra decisively beat Spirit. At no time did the latter boat have a look in, and one is safe in stating that Deane never won an easier race, although he sailed his boat well, particularly on the first leg. Only at the start were the boats in anything like close touch, for the parade commenced as soon as the starting gun was fired and the boats had crossed the line. One thing was noticeable about Deane's craft, her sails set much better than those of Spirit, and her mainsail was well peaked up, catching air that was most valuable.

#### Spirit's Bad Work.

The course was a port one, and what little air there was yesterday morning at 10.30 came out of the south, making the first leg of the triangle a close haul. At one time it looked as if Alexandra would negotiate the mark without a break, for she pointed much higher than Spirit, and footed slightly faster, but as she drew near to the flag buoy off Albert Head she was considerably below the mark, the air having

veered slightly and headed her off. She went about at 11.06, and stood for the mark, taking it well two minutes later. This leg should have been Spirit's, for in past races her best work was done in working to windward. At 11.08 Spirit went about and stood off on the starboard tack, but failed to make the mark. Four minutes she stood on this tack, then went about. She held the port tack for barely two minutes, but failed to negotiate the flag when she went about the second time, and had to make a short jog, which took her around at 11.15. Alexandra was then seven and a half minutes to the good, and with sheets slightly started was footing rapidly towards somewhere.

Apparently not knowing the location of the second mark, Deane headed a little too far in, but after sailing some distance, located it, flattened in his canvas, and went in the right direction. He lost a little time there, for Spirit laid and held a straight course for the mark, and it looked for a short while as if something might be cut off Alexandra's lead before the second mark was rounded. It was not to be, however. About 11.40 the air freshened slightly. Spirit caught it a little while in advance of Alexandra, but the favor was of small value, for as soon as the Vancouver boat connected with it she began to point higher, and to foot more rapidly than the local boat.

#### Alexandra Moves Well.

Close upon noon the air dropped to almost nothing, but Alexandra was near the mark, which she rounded at 12.05, just one hour from the first mark. It seemed to take Spirit a long time to make the second mark, which she did at 12.22. Alexandra, having gained on the second leg some seven and a half minutes, doubling the lead she held at the first buoy.

Immediately after rounding the second mark and starting on the final leg to the finishing line, to which it was a free rub, Deane sent up his balloon jig and broke it out. There was scarcely enough air to make it draw, certainly not enough to fill the big mainsail, but Alexandra went through the water as though she had some method of propulsion hidden from the eyes of the onlooker. When Spirit turned the mark, McIntosh sent up his balloon, and shortly after set his spin-

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naker. At 12.45 Deane set spinnaker on Alexandra. This helped greatly, for she rapidly increased the distance between herself and Spirit. As Alexandra neared the home mark the air got slightly fresher, and she took the gun at 1.25, winning the race by a big margin.

F. M. KELLY.

## OPENING DAY HANDICAP

Opening Gun of Race Meeting  
Will Form Big Feature  
of Card

FOR THREE-YEAR  
OLDS UPWARDS

Handicapping Field a Difficult  
Operation as  
Yet

As opening day at the Country Club's course approaches, the interest of local racegoers is beginning to be centered on the Opening Day handicap, the big attraction to be run on the initial day of the meeting. This big feature will be the opening gun of the summer racing, and will be the first of the big stakes to be decided. This fact alone attracts to it an unusual amount of interest, and the horse lucky enough to capture it will come pretty near being hailed as the champion racer of the meeting.

The race is for three-year-olds and upward, and will be over the mile course. Thirty-one of the best horses at the track have been named, and although only about a third of this number will start, the field will contain the pick of the lot. The weights allotted to the different nominees will

## BOWLING

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1:05. The Jackson mare is engaged in seven stakes at the meeting and will be a factor to be reckoned with in all of them.

Another formidable contender in the opening day's feature is "Fantastic," owned by Mr. J. J. Ferguson. She is by that grand sire, Imp Galore, and during last year won six races, with an aggregate value of \$4000. Fantastic, if she starts, will be dangerous at a mile, at which distance most of her races have been won.

Monvina, another probable starter, is not unknown to the local patrons of racing. This horse raced at the meeting here last fall, and has the distinction of being the holder of the local track record for a mile. The time for the mile was 1:14, and although nothing like an approach to a world's record, the time was very creditable. Monvina performed with a good deal of success at the late Santa Anita meeting, being a bear at a distance of a mile or over.

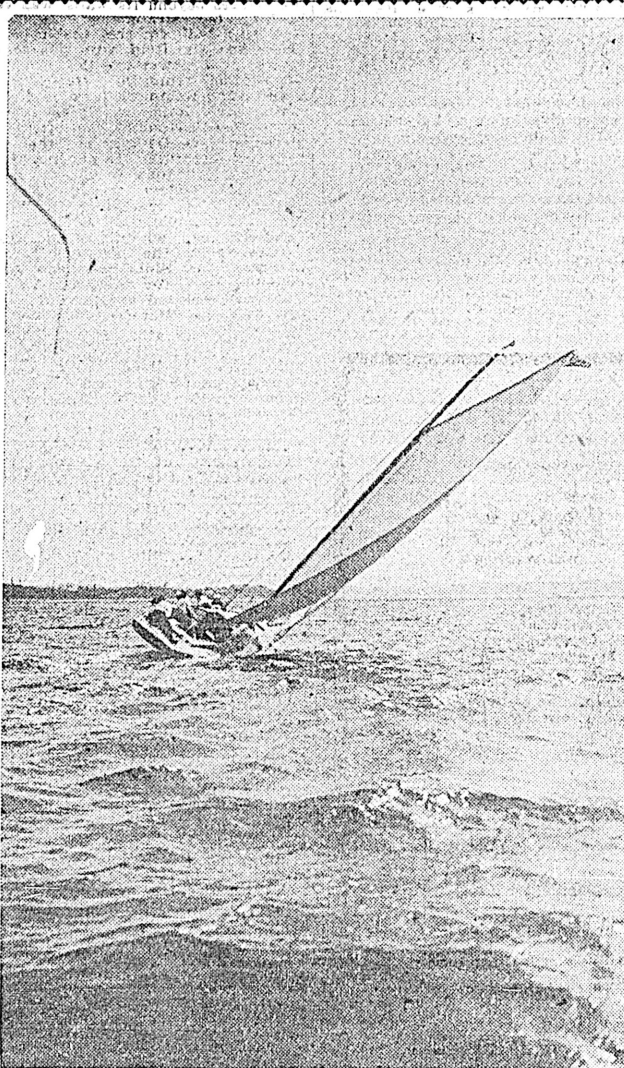
Edwin T. Fryer, another probable starter, is considered one of the best handicap horses on the Coast. He has been racing with the best of the handicap division at Santa Anita all winter, and has beaten such good ones as Big Chief, the horse for which Thos. H. Williams, the president of the California Jockey club paid the large sum of \$10,000.

Edwin T. Fryer is partial to a distance of ground, and although a lazy horse at the start, has

A Fine Burst of Speed  
at the end that usually carries him to the wire in front of his field. His best performance at Los Angeles last winter, was in a race where he ran a mile and an eighth in the fast time of 1:51.4-5.

Miss Officious, will be a hard one to beat at the distance, should she start in the big race. She is sired by that grand imported stallion Meddler, and has often given fine evidence of possessing her sire's qualities. The Reis mare has won several races at two miles, and probably her best performance was at Seattle last year when she beat a good field in the A.-V.-P. Stake, and won the neat stake of \$5,000 for her owner.

Roalto, which was formerly owned



THE ALEXANDRA—WITH SPINNAKE SET.

be announced Wednesday, June 2, after which owners can make their declarations.

None of the entries stand out to any great extent, and on the whole, the lot are pretty evenly matched, thus making the task of handicapping the field a most difficult one.

Nevertheless, there are some, whose races on other tracks have been so consistent, and whose form is in a measure definite, that the public can obtain some line as to their prospective chances in the big race. There will be

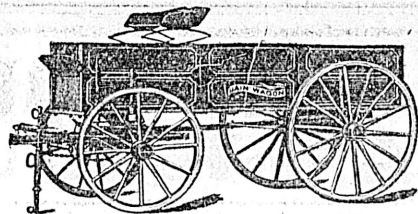
At Least Ten Starters  
and of this number a good many will favor the chances of that speedy little mare, Fern L., which is owned by A. J. Jackson. Fern L. had the distinction of holding the world's record for a mile, made at the Seattle track, until it was lowered by Centre Shot. In addition, she held the track record at Seattle for five and a half furlongs, when she ran the distance in

by President Thos. H. Williams, is another probable starter. The distance suits him, and he should put up a sparkling performance.

There are many turf critics, who favor the chances of French Cook, the candidate of Mr. L. H. Wheatcroft. This colt is very finely bred, being by Monsieur De L'Orme, out of Suspension, and during his short racing career, has performed with credit. He is a good sprinter, and last winter beat the crack colt, Harrigan, by a length in a 5 1/2 furlong race. It remains to be seen whether he can go a mile and beat good horses. Barney Oldfield is another probable starter, with a royal chance of taking down the rich prize. This speed marvel likes any distance from 3/4 to a mile and a quarter, and on his performances at Oakland and Santa Anita he ought to be a sharp contender in the big race.

Silver Line, is a sweet little mare for her inches, being little larger than

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"CRUSHERS," the popular land and water hat, all the fancy colors. Each.....50c

STRAW BOATERS, newest shapes, fancy bands, \$1.00, 75c and 50c

LINEN HATS, men's and boys', soft and hard, 25c to.....\$1.50

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a pony in size. She won six races last year and likes any distance of ground. She is a full sister to Silver Knight, another good racer at the Oak Bay course.

All of these ought to give a good account of themselves not only on Opening Day handicap, but in all of the events in which they may be engaged during the meeting.

### LONDON HORSE SHOW

London, May 22.—The International Horse Show, which has become the annual event of London, is to be held this year from June 5 to 15. The great success of the first show was somewhat of a surprise, even to the promoters. Since then interest has become world-wide, and this year entries have come from countries as wide apart as Norway and Argentina.

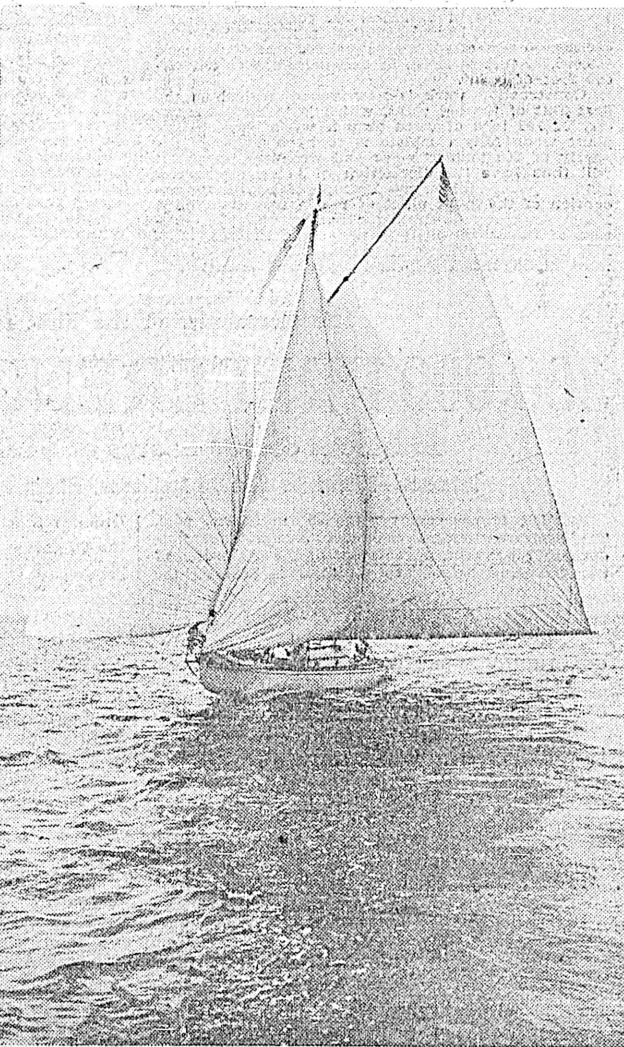
Among the Americans whose entries have already been received are A. G. Vanderbilt, who will exhibit hacks and harness horses. John Kerr and Wm. H. Moore, who will exhibit harness horses. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., with hunters, and E. T. Stotesbury, trotters. The Messrs. Winans also will be seen in the ring again this year.

Among the great events of the show will be the jumping competition for

military teams for a cup presented by the king. More than a hundred British officers have entered for the cup, and they will have competitors from Belgium, France, Italy, Holland, Spain, Canada, Norway, Germany and Argentina. Some disappointment has been expressed that the United States cavalry could not send over a team.

Another event that is creating much interest, and in which America will be well represented, is the "Coaching Marathon." For this A. G. Vanderbilt has entered two coaches and John Kerr and Walter Winans one each. The course will be from Hampton Court, through Bushey Park, Richmond, thence by Barnes common to Olympia. The time allowed is an hour and a quarter, and marks will be given for the condition in which the teams arrive after the journey, for general smartness and for details of equipment.

America will also show England something in the way of draft horses, Messrs. Morris, of Chicago, are sending their teams of six Clydesdales bred in Canada and Illinois, which are said to be the finest in the world. They will be exhibited at Olympia and afterwards, at shows, throughout the country.



SPIRIT CLOSE HAULED.



# A Few Biographies of Penniless Thieves

By R. W., in  
Boston Transcript

Some men in the criminal profession have made large sums of money. Some have spent these almost as fast as they got them. Others have accumulated thousands and then lost it all. Almost every criminal of note who has died outside of prison has left nothing, and very often has been buried at the expense of his friends.

I remember a man in New York city back in 1889 who accumulated eighty-five thousand dollars. He was a receiver of stolen goods. He did business with criminals from all parts of the country. He was recognized by the men of the underworld as a man who could be trusted. He was also a very mean man. He loved money better than life and hoarded up every cent. He finally got into trouble, and to save him from going to prison for a long time because a number of charges stood against him, he paid out large sums of money to the best criminal lawyers of New York city. After fighting the cases for nearly a year he was acquitted, a great deal poorer if not a wiser man. He then got infatuated with a young girl who cared nothing for him, and she relieved him of a great deal of the surplus. I saw him years afterward, old and broken down, without a dollar in the world. He was then staying in one of the cheap lodging houses that infest the East Side of New York city, and some time afterward he died in one of the charity hospitals.

Another man whom I came in touch with in the old days was a criminal of national reputation. He was born and raised in the old South Cove of Boston and started out on a criminal career when quite young. He proved to be one of the smartest criminals in the country. He did some of the biggest jobs in Europe, which netted him hundreds of thousands of dollars. But he squandered every cent he made; he was an inveterate race track gambler, a high liver and spent thousands of dollars on drink, women and games of chance. It is estimated by men who knew him intimately that he made and spent more than half a million dollars. He was arrested in Paris for killing one of his pals whom he claimed had crossed him in love. He was arrested, convicted and sent to the gaols for fifteen years. He tried to make his escape one night and

nearly succeeded, but was shot dead. So ended the career of Billy Porter, one of the greatest modern criminals known to every chief of police in America and Europe. He died without a dollar. It was a sad ending to a man who, if he had gone the right way with the talents that he possessed, might have reached any mark in the financial or commercial world.

Another man whom I knew well was called in the lingo of the underworld a penny-weight worker, in other words a diamond thief. He traveled all over the country. He generally went alone, although on rare occasions he brought a pal with him. I met him one time in Washington, D. C. I had not seen him for years, we had quite a long talk, had dinner together and he told me that he had recently got out of some trouble here. I asked him how he was getting along, and he told me he had accumulated quite a lot of money. He showed me a bank book where he had deposited \$4,000, and he told me that he had made a great deal more. But unfortunately he got arrested in this city, and it cost him quite a sum of money to get free. Just think of it. This man's revenue for one trip through three or four different cities was over \$4,000. If this man would stay out of prison two or three years he could accumulate quite a sum of money.

Professional criminals, by the way, always carry a certain amount of money around them or in the care of some trusted friend, so in case of arrest they can get the services of some good criminal lawyer and through him procure bail. By getting out on bail they have a better chance to see things and in certain parts of the West this is not so hard to do. But to return to my friend. After leaving him in Washington I lost track of him for some years. Then I met him again in Boston, but things had changed for the worse. He told me he had just served three years in Sing Sing, and he looked it. He was pale and careworn and apparently not prosperous. He stayed around Boston for some time and was arrested for stealing a large diamond from a jewelry company on Summer street, but somehow the case was filed. I met him a short while afterwards, and he said he was going to get out quick. He evidently did, for I lost track of him, but I met one of his old pals on the street some time after and he told me he

was doing five years in Stillwater prison, Minnesota. So for five years at least he will not bother the public. He was known to headquarters men all over the country and considered a very clever man. He made a lot of money and he spent a lot. He was known under a dozen different names. I know his right one, but I do not care to reveal it. His one great passion was women. He spent all the money he could get on them. I suppose when his time is up he will come out, go back to the same old business and continue to the end.

The yeggmen, or in the language of the underworld, the peter men, which means safe blowers, travel in gangs, all over the country, and if they escape detection for only one year gather together quite a large sum of money. There are two distinct classes of yeggmen, who are as far apart as the expert mechanic is from the common laborer. One class frequents cheap lodging houses, dress very carelessly and are very unclean in their habits. They generally travel with a class of hobos called grey cuts, whose business is mostly to panhandle on the streets and in offices; these men blister their hands and arms with some preparation which produces a most ghastly sight when looked at, and draws sympathy and money from kind-hearted individuals to whom they apply. They also keep a sharp lookout in the meantime. When they visit any of the large offices where there are safes they size up things in general, and if they think it is an easy break and there is good money in it, it is tipped off to the yeggs, and in a short while the place is entered, the safe is blown open, and everything of value is taken, and the yeggs, after laying low for a while, soon clear out to pastures new. This class of yeggmen make a great deal of money, sometimes away up in the thousands. They move from city to city, doing jobs all along the line whenever they get a chance. They are a desperate class of men and generally carry guns with them, which they will use on the slightest provocation. They spend most of the money they make for drink. They live low, dissipated lives, and in the end die in prison or in some charitable institution without a dollar or a friend.

The other class of yeggmen or safe blowers

are a very different sort of men. They live well, dress well and many of them would be taken for prosperous business men. They very rarely frequent bar-rooms, and when they drink, which is not often, they drink sparingly. These men are just as desperate as the other class, but do not look it. They take long chances for big money, but they spend it as a rule. Sometimes some of these men reform and get out of the criminal life, and having a little money laid by, get into some honest business and by perseverance and right living, become good, honest, respectable men. But the most of them spend their money as fast as they get it, and in the end die in prison or live on the charity of friends.

A number of years ago I got acquainted with another man whose name was quite famous in the criminal world. He was a general all-round man and had worked with some of the cleverest men in the country and had made heaps of money. His name was Ned Lyons. He was the husband of the notorious Sophie Lyons, one of the cleverest all-round women crooks in the country. At the time I met him he was a green goods man and told me that he had cleaned up \$15,000 since he had been in Boston, and he was only here a few months. He looked the part. He was living in one of the best hotels, had some very good diamonds and had every appearance of being prosperous. A short time after I met him his wife, who was in Boston with him, was arrested for trying to rob the president of one of our leading banks. She compromised him and got him to sign a check for \$10,000. But the amount was so large that they became suspicious at the bank, called in an officer and she was arrested. The case, after running along for quite a while, came up for trial, but was dismissed. In those days money could do a great deal. They both left the city soon afterwards and went West, where they accumulated a lot of money. Ned Lyons was arrested in one of the Western cities for bank robbery, the amount taken was very large, and after getting the best legal talent that money could buy, he received a short sentence of two years at Bridewell prison, Chicago. In the meantime his wife got a divorce, went to Detroit, reformed, got acquainted with

a prosperous business man and some time afterward they were married. She proved to be a good wife, and I believe she was a thoroughly reformed woman, and for aught I knew she is living there today, contented and, let us hope, happy. Her husband, Ned Lyons, came out after serving his sentence in Bridewell prison, but somehow his luck changed. He did not seem to be the same man. He started in drinking very heavily, squandered every dollar he had. Soon afterwards he got implicated in a big robbery, was arrested and convicted, and on account of his long criminal record he was sentenced to twenty years in prison; if he lives his sentence out, he will be an old man, broken down in health, without a dollar in the world, and without friends.

Still another man, whom I knew well in the old days, was considered one of the best safe men in the country; if all the money he made when he was not in prison was figured up it would go away up into the tens of thousands. But like all the rest, he spent it as fast as he got it. I met him once in New York city some years ago, and he told me that he had deposited in one of the Boston banks—I do not know whether it was in his name or in his brother's name—\$20,000.

But the end came soon, as it does to all these men, an end that he little expected. He and a couple of his pals broke into a bank in Seneca Falls, N. Y., blew open the safe, and got away with quite a sum of money. But in getting away they had some trouble with the watchman, who pulled a gun and commenced to shoot. In the mix-up the watchman was shot dead. Kelly was arrested for the murder; all that money and lawyers could do was done. But he was convicted. He had a bad criminal record, and by the merest chance he escaped the electric chair and was sentenced to life imprisonment in Auburn penitentiary.

These are a few biographies of the men of the underworld. Why they became criminals, or how they got into criminal life, I do not know. Some of them were well educated men; all of them made money enough which, if taken care of, would have guaranteed them a splendid income, and if they wished to leave the old life at any time would have given them a splendid living in the days to come.

## Two Most Famous Beauties

In the eighteenth century it was difficult to distinguish between notoriety and true fame. The public actions of men and women were not then judged by the same strict standards of morality that exist today, and many a person played a prominent part in the social life of our old aristocracy who would hardly be tolerated for a day by their successors. Not only that, but they had their movements chronicled in the daily press like those of other notabilities. Among these are to be found Nancy Parsons and Fanny Murray, two extraordinary women whose careers have been sketched by Mr. Horace Blackley in his new volume, "Ladies Fair and Frail," just published by John Lane & Co. The fortunes of the former were interwoven with those of the Duke of Grafton, at one time Prime Minister, while the latter was a favorite model of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Fanny Murray was a little orphan who in the year 1741 tried to make a living by selling flowers in the streets of Bath. It was through the attention of a grandson of the famous Duke of Marlborough that she first attracted the notice of Beau Nash, then an elderly person, but still acknowledged social king of Bath.

Before the year 1743 her friendship with Nash had ended and she had plunged into the mad swirl of London life. Soon her youth and beauty were recognized by the rakes of Covent Garden.

During the summer of 1740 society was much amused by Horace Walpole's poem of "The Beauties," a sprightly eulogy of some of the loveliest women in the land. Every one approved of the poet's selections save Richard Rigny, who made a jocular protest, declaring that no list of fair ladies could be complete unless it included the name of Fanny Murray. Evidently by this time "The Beauty of Bath" had emerged from the obscurity of Covent Garden. And, indeed, it is a matter of record that all the wild nobles in the town were enraptured with her fresh young charms. Whenever she walked abroad a troop of gallants crowded around her. Such a favorite did she become that the wits declared, "it was a vice not to be acquainted with Fanny; it was a crime not to toast her at every meal."

### Story of a Bank-Note Sandwich

Her chief admirer at this period was Sir Richard Clapham, a baronet of more wealth than brains. Many anecdotes were told of his foolish extravagance. The story of the bank-note sandwich, which was repeated in every tavern and clubhouse in London, has been preserved for all time in one of Walpole's letters.

One morning Fanny was sitting at the breakfast table with Sir Richard when, to stop her oft-repeated complaints of poverty he drew out his pocket-book and presented her with twenty pounds. It was in the early days of their friendship—the autumn of 1748—and the nineteen-year-old Fanny, now at the pinnacle of her fame, could afford to take liberties. Laughing contemptuously, she clapped the bank-note between two slices of bread and butter, and, protesting that it was

not sufficient to make her a breakfast, began to munch it in saucy derision.

"Drat your twenty pounds!" she cried, according to Walpole. "What does that signify?"

The whirligig of time brought around its customary revenges. Eight years later Fanny Murray was loveless and penniless. She had run the pace, and it had proved too killing for her. As a last resort, she appealed to the Spencer family. Her betrayer was dead, but his son, a conscientious and kindly gentleman, not only settled on her a pension of two hundred pounds, but procured for her a husband in the person of one of the principal actors at Drury Lane, a handsome Scotsman, of a good but decayed family, named David Ross.

### Made a Model Wife

The notorious Fanny settled down cheerfully to her new duties, darning her husband's stockings and mending his shirts with amazing industry, spoiling the good, easy man in a hundred ways by her care for his comfort.

To the end she proved a model wife, and although everyone watched her conduct with keen suspicion, no one ever detected the slightest impropriety. Henceforth not a breath of scandal tarnished her name.

A little more than twelve months after David Ross's farewell to the stage he suffered the greatest misfortune in his chequered career. On April 1st, 1778, his faithful wife died at their home in the Strand. Her age was forty-nine, and she had been married more than twenty years.

In the very year of Fanny Murray's retirement from the purlieus of London, a more famous woman than herself had risen to the eminence she had formerly occupied. Kitty Fisher had become the toast of the town.

Kitty is described as very beautiful. But even had she been very plain her cavaliers would have been numerous, for her wit and high spirits made her a fascinating companion. One who should have known speaks of her as "the essence of small talk and the magazine of contemporary anecdote. It was impossible to be dull in her company."

Since she was endowed by nature with a distinct personality, her bon-mots and repartees possessed an uncommon zest and were quoted in the clubrooms as frequently as the sallies of Sam Foote, the playactor.

Little is known of her early life. It is believed that she was born in Soho about 1738, and that her father was a German silver chaser, who spelt the name Fischer. She began to appear in all public places when she was about twenty. With the utmost avidity she courted all the distractions of her new life, and soon became a familiar figure in the boxes of the theatres. Night after night she joined the fashionable throng that flocked to the concerts in the Rotunda at Ranelagh. Day after day she paraded the walks of Islington Spa or took tea at Marylebone Gardens, attired in the latest fashion, an easy negligee clinging round her trim figure.

### "Le Roi S'Amuse"

One story which Mr. Blackley tells is worth repeating. During a review in Hyde

Park some mischievous courtiers who had espied Kitty Fisher a short distance away suggested to George II. that it would be a good joke to introduce her to Mr. Pitt, his staid and stern secretary of state. His Majesty nodded approval.

"Who is that lady?" he asked, looking toward the beauty.

"Oh, sir," replied Lord Ligonier, "that is the Duchess of X—, a foreign lady, whom the secretary should know."

"Well, well," cried the mischief-loving King, "present him to her."

In obedience to the royal command Mr. Pitt allowed himself to be led away by his fellow peer, who, as soon as they had come up to the lady, announced without further ado—

"This is Mr. Secretary Pitt—Miss Kitty Fisher."

The great Commoner was not in the least embarrassed. Removing his hat, with a gracious bow, he advanced toward the astonished girl, and told her how sorry he was that he had not known her as a young man.

"For then, madam," he continued, "I should have the hope of succeeding in your affections, but old and infirm as you now see me I have no other way of avoiding the force of such beauty than by flying from it."

And with this gallant speech he hobbled away.

"So you soon dispatched him, Kitty?" cried some of the jesters who had followed to mark the jest's prosperity.

"Not I, indeed," she retorted. "He went off of his own accord to my very great regret, for I have never had such handsome things said of me by the youngest of you."

Not only was Kitty, as has been said, "the most celebrated Traviata of her time," but probably she was the most famous that England had ever seen. From 1758 until 1766 her supremacy was absolute. Then, like Fanny Murray she disappeared from her old haunts to become a lawful and loyal wife.

Her husband was John Norris, a Kentish land-owner, and a member of parliament, who shocked his family and all London by this amazing marriage. He retired with her to his country seat in the little village of Benenden. But Kitty's health had been broken down by dissipation. She soon recognized that death stared her in the face. Since her marriage she had shown the deepest and sincerest piety, finding solace in religion and charitable works, hoping to win pardon for her sins.

On March 23rd, 1767, the body of Catherine Fisher Norris was laid to rest in the family vault of Benenden Parish church, and the poor villagers, looking on with mournful eyes as she was carried to the tomb, felt that they had never possessed a better friend than this bright and beautiful lady, who had come among them for such a short space like a winter flower.

"Will you take a chance on kissing a pretty girl?" asked the young lady with the raffle ticket at the church fair.

The crusty and confirmed bachelor held his hands in horror.

"What me!" he gasped. "No, indeed, I don't take any such chances as those."

He took a chance like that one time, a month later he married the young

## Things Out of the Common

### MAKING FIRE

Capt. J. W. Mackizer describes the process of making fire by rubbing pieces of wood together, as performed by one of the savage Filipinos. He says, "Taking a large section of dry bamboo, he split off a piece about three inches wide and eighteen inches long, and cut a trough across it near one end. This trough he carefully deepened until at its middle point it just broke through. On another piece he cut a row of notches on one edge. Then scraping a quantity of fuzz from the interior of the bamboo, he pressed a bit of it through the small hole at the bottom of the trough, and laid the piece concave side down on a pile of tinder. He held this piece down with his knee, and with both hands sawed rapidly in the trough with the other piece. In a few seconds the tinder began to smoke, when he lifted the bamboo and blew the spark into a blaze. I then tried it with equal success, but have been unable to get just the right touch to pieces that I have prepared myself."

### TO TELL THE TIME

A novel device has been invented for use in hotels, to enable the patrons to determine the exact time at any hour of the day. A small telephone receiver is connected to the head of the bed in each room, and may be placed under the pillow, if desired. The device is connected to a master clock. When the sleeper wishes to know what time it is, he places the phone to his ear and presses a button. A set of gongs will then strike the hour, the quarter, and the number of minutes past the quarter.

### A SANITARY DEVICE

On May 1st the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad installed on its through trains a system of supplying water to passengers which must commend itself to those who have the public health at heart. In every car a slot machine is installed, which supplies paraffine drinking cups for 1 cent apiece. The passenger uses this paraffine vessel, and throws it away after use. The principle of the scheme is so good, and its advantages so obvious, that they need not be dilated upon.

### LOCATING BY WIRELESS

A recent number of the Electrical World contains an interesting suggestion, by which the distance and direction of a wireless sending station may be determined. It will be remembered that at the time of the collision between the Florida and the Republic, the Baltic, although but 65 miles away when first it received the signals of distress, was unable to find the Republic for twelve hours, during which time it had steamed over a course of 200 miles. Had there been some method of determining the distance by the wireless, the distance could have been ascertained in four hours. The method between the transmitter in the Electrical World by the strength of the signal, the distance being constant. If the Baltic had a receiver multiplied or decreased of current while the incoming current is a had noted the increase in the signal proceeding in one

direction as compared with the variation when proceeding on another course, she could theoretically have figured out the exact location of the sinking vessel. While in practice it would be much more difficult to locate the exact position of the sending station by this means, owing to the variations due to other conditions, an approximate position might be calculated, which would undoubtedly be better than none at all.

### MISUSE OF THE X-RAY

Misuse or excessive use of the X-ray is made the subject of a scathing criticism by Dr. Gordon G. Burdick, of Chicago. The average X-ray operator in his opinion is thoughtless and careless to a degree, and one who will bear the marks of his blind enthusiasm to the grave. To see many of the electricians who have lived in the atmosphere of the X-ray laboratory is to see a living death personified. The tissues become corroded, and life is bearable only under the influence of opiates. It is sad to think that these men cannot plead ignorance, and that they have sadly and wantonly abused the supreme diagnostic agent of modern medicine.

### THE EARTHSHINE

The effect of earth shine upon the moon is a familiar one to many people, though probably few of them know the cause of the effect. When the moon is in its first quarter the dark portion of it is often faintly visible. The bright quarter is, of course, illuminated by direct sunlight, but the remainder is only seen by virtue of the faint light reflected from the earth. This faintly illuminated portion has been successfully photographed by M. Quénisset at the Kuvis Observatory, and it appears likely that the results will present many points of interest to astronomers. The light received from the earth naturally falls at a different angle from that at which light is received from the sun, therefore it is reasonable to expect a slightly different effect of light and shade on the irregularities of the moon's surface.

### FREQUENCY OF EARTHQUAKES

Prof. H. H. Turner, F. R. S., of Oxford, England, in a recent paper refers to the number of earthquake observatories which have been constructed and equipped with delicate instruments that can detect and record the tremors of the earth's crust very exactly in regard to time and extent. From these records it appears that there are every thirty years some thirty thousand minor shakes of the earth in different localities. Of all these only sixty are world shaking and observable at a great distance. The Italian earthquake some months ago was one of this class. In speaking on the distribution of earthquakes, their periodicity and of their prediction, Prof. Turner states that "a shifting of the earth's axis, even to the slightest degree, would impose a great strain on some parts of the earth's crust, and this might explain earthquakes and in turn lead to appreciable results in foretelling them."



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The ambition of the directors of this corporation is to establish and successfully operate on the great pulp limits owned by the company on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, one of the most modern and up-to-date pulp and paper mills of Canada. A more suitable location for the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper could not have been selected than at Quatsino Sound. The harbor is regarded as one of the best on the Pacific coast, permitting the largest ships of the world to traverse the hundred miles of inland water. Marble Creek, an important waterway, capable of developing from 15,000 to 20,000 h. p., upon which the company have a water record, has its outlet into the sound. This river derives its source from Alice and Victoria lakes, twenty miles in length, thus assuring a permanent supply of water the year round. The 55,669 acres of pulp limits acquired by the company are dotted along on the several arms of the sound, permitting logging operation at a minimum cost. The whole sound is splendidly protected, and the pulp limits are so situated as to enable the company to operate for a quarter of a century within a towing distance of 25 miles. A conservative cruise of the property has placed the milling timber at 450,000,000 feet of spruce, 400,000,000 feet of hemlock, 500,000,000 feet of larch, fir and balsam, and 400,000,000 feet of cedar.

Construction work is now being rushed on the first unit of the big plant, which is to have a capacity of 100 tons of wood pulp a week. The entire plant when fully complete is to have a weekly capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping paper. It will thus have the distinction of being the largest pulp or paper mill on the Pacific coast, with the exception of the great plant of the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company of Oregon City, Oregon. The erection of the entire plant is under the supervision of Mr. Chas. B. Pride, of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished pulp and paper mill architects of

the United States or Canada, having built more than 50 of the leading mills of the country. The plan of the company is to complete the pulp mill on or before December 1st of this year, and afterwards add the sulphite and paper division. This will enable the company to enjoy a large profit from the sale of pulp while the paper division is under course of erection. At the present time all the wood pulp used on the Pacific coast, aside from that manufactured by certain mills for their own use, is secured from Eastern Canada and New York State. Wood pulp is now worth on the Pacific coast market about \$25.00 per ton, and from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per ton in Japan. Cost of manufacture will not exceed \$10.00 per ton.

In order to develop this great industry the company have offered the first issue of 300,000 preference shares in blocks of 100 shares at par \$1.00 per share. The plan of the company being to place the first issue of 300,000 shares at par and the second issue of 200,000 shares either at \$1.15 or \$1.20 per share. This first issue of 300,000 is entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7 per cent., but unlimited as to further dividends. That is after 7 per cent. has been paid upon both the outstanding preferred and ordinary shares both stocks thereafter participate equally. We are confident that the preference stock will pay conservatively from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. annual dividends. Those wishing reservation on the first issue must make application at once, owing to the fact that the majority of the machinery is purchased on extended time. The payments for stock has therefore been arranged so as to cover a period of eight months from date of application. We regard this as the best opportunity ever offered in Canada to secure a high-class dividend paying stock. Within one year the stock will be selling at a big premium.

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## LOCALS TALLY BUT ONE RUN

Multnomah Nine Have No Difficulty in Taking Kloff's Colts Into Camp

Before a banner crowd the Victoria ball team opened the season with a defeat, the Multnomah Athletic club nine from Portland, being the victors. The tally stood 9 to 1 when the smoke cleared away. After a short delay owing to the visitor's late arrival at the grounds, Umpire Smith called the game. G. A. Hall, M. P. P., for Nelson, and brother of Mayor Hall, took his position in the pitcher's box, and "Tommy" Burns, father of Geo. Burns, and the veteran fan, donned the mask and chest protector; "Batter up," called the umpire and with a mighty heave, Mr. Hall pitched the ball somewhere near Mr. Burns, and the game was on.

It was in the third inning that the trouble began. A base on balls, a passed ball, an error and a couple of hits, and the visitors had the game stowed away. Three runs was the net result of their half of the third, being enough to win the game, and ended all chances for the loyal rooters of the home team to cheer up.

Burns came through with a home run over the fence upon his first time at bat and was loudly cheered, but that was as far as the locals could get on the score board.

The visitors have a splendid team, but it was their elongated pitcher, Mr. Morris, to whom the blame for Victoria's defeat can be credited. He had the local batters at his mercy at all times. He was as steady as a clock, with speed to burn and excellent control; he issued no passes and hit no batsmen. The class of pitching he dished up would be hard to beat. The infield work of the visitors was splendid, everything being handled clean and fast.

The local nine received a good hand when they took the field. The boys have been practicing hard and in their preliminary center showed up nicely. Capt. Kloff was up and around like a red hawk at first base the day nicely and is a fine thrower. These are the only new faces on the team, the remainder being players from last year's nine. The new grounds are not yet in good shape for fast ball, the infield still being a bit soft in spots.

Despite the fact that the score was one-sided the game was a good one and the fans can feel assured that they will see two first-class games on Monday and Tuesday afternoons when the same teams will meet again.

Umpire Smith gave splendid satisfaction to both teams, no kicks being registered against his decisions.

Monday's and Tuesday's games will be called at 3 o'clock sharp. The score:

| Portland.     |     |    |    |     |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|---------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
|               | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |  |  |  |  |
| Campbell, 2b. | 5   | 2  | 2  | 3   | 4  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Scott, c.     | 3   | 2  | 1  | 6   | 0  | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Babeck, 1b.   | 3   | 3  | 3  | 13  | 0  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Myers, 2b.    | 5   | 1  | 2  | 1   | 3  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| McEllan, ss.  | 5   | 0  | 1  | 2   | 3  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Benett, 1f.   | 4   | 0  | 0  | 2   | 3  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Shier, cf.    | 4   | 0  | 0  | 2   | 0  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Oswell, rf.   | 3   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Morris, p.    | 3   | 1  | 0  | 0   | 6  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals        | 31  | 9  | 8  | 27  | 18 | 2  |  |  |  |  |

| Victoria.      |     |    |    |     |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
|                | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |  |  |  |  |
| McConnell, ss. | 4   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 1  | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Plummer, 2b.   | 4   | 0  | 1  | 5   | 2  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Wattelet, 1f.  | 4   | 0  | 0  | 2   | 0  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Kloff, 3b.     | 4   | 0  | 0  | 2   | 1  | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Davis, 1b.     | 4   | 0  | 1  | 7   | 0  | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Northcott, rf. | 3   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Robertson, c.  | 3   | 0  | 1  | 8   | 1  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Burnes, cf.    | 2   | 1  | 1  | 1   | 0  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplice, p.   | 3   | 0  | 1  | 1   | 3  | 0  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals         | 31  | 1  | 5  | 27  | 8  | 3  |  |  |  |  |

Score by innings:  
Portland ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 4 0 1—9  
Victoria ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1  
Summary—Home runs, Burns, Myers; two base hit, Myers, struck out by Surplice 8, by Morris 5; bases on balls, off Surplice 5, hit by pitched ball, by Surplice 1; wild pitch, Surplice; sacrifice hits, Jones, Northcott, left on bases, Victoria 5, Portland 2; passed ball, Robertson 1; time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Geo. Smith.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Saanich Assessment Roll.

Sir,—I wish the Saanich ratepayers knew the way their assessments are fixed upon their respective holdings and the unjust discriminations made in many cases.

At the last meeting of the council a motion was made to amend the assessment roll. Councillor Jones, Ward 4, raised the point of inequality of assessment, citing cases where near the city a proportionately low rate was levied, then a sudden jump where an estate was recently put on the market, then a drop and further out another rise. Cases exist where land 2½ miles from the city classed No. 1 is assessed lower than similar land 7 miles out. For they were both put on the market the near the city property would sell for three times as much as the other. We are led to believe that if the near in property were sold and cut out for small holdings the assessment would be fixed by the price sold for Councillor Jones was declared out of order by Councillor Nicholson and the Reeve sustained the point and the council has nothing to do with the assessment roll that it was a matter for the court of revision and if the people did not appeal the court of revision could not deal with the case. The writer nearly lost his breath by this ruling, especially from a Reeve who was elected on a plea to establish a "board of equalization" that is if Jim Smith, residing five miles out appeals and gets 10 per cent. reduction on his valuation that all properties similarly classed and located would be likewise reduced, and if John Jones is assessed at \$200 per acre on lands five miles out, that all lands so classed and located be put on an equal basis.

We have not heard of the "board of equalization." We are told the council has nothing to do with the assessment roll, and at the last election the Reeve and a majority of the council promised to exempt improvements from taxation this year. They have not made good. I am one of those who believe that it is time for the ratepayers to take a hand and remove the mistaken idea that they have no power over such matters and would advise all who consider themselves unequally assessed to appeal. Call meetings throughout the district and there appoint representatives to bring their appeals up at the court of revision.

JAMES A. GRANT, Royal Oak.

### OUSTED FROM MISSOURI

Three Large Life Insurance Companies Kept From Doing Business by State Law

Jefferson City, Mo., May 22.—The Missouri Supreme court today sus-

# Anglo American Footwear Co's

## New Store Now Open

Give Us a Call

The Address is:

## 623 Johnson St.

Next to the Indian Trader



## Are You Ready ? TO Paint or Paper •

When you are ready we are. In fact, we are always ready to furnish delightful schemes for house decoration. This is an easy matter here, as we carry the largest and best stock of Paints for indoor and outdoor work, Wall Papers, Friezes, etc., in Western Canada. Our large and expert staff of Painters and Paperhangers never slight their work—they do more than to perfectly please our patrons. They go so far as to perfectly please our patron's friends. That is what brings us many new contracts—that is why every job we do is an advertisement for us. A satisfied patron cannot help talking about it. Let us talk to you about that house you contemplate painting and papering this Summer

## MELROSE CO., LIMITED

Painters and Art Decorators

618 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

## Cowan's

Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. are truly delicious.

For sale by all dealers from Coast to Coast.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Advertise in THE COLONIST



# Gun That Fires 300 One Pound Shots Per Minute

The new automatic automobile gun is the invention of Dr. S. N. McClean, of Cleveland, O. Not only is its range the longest of any one pounder yet built—the range is four miles—but it has no recoil, the newest feature in any gun. This enables it to be mounted on an automobile and hurried from point to point where the battle rages the fiercest, at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

A half dozen of these guns mounted on autos make a travelling fort—a fort that can be hurried anywhere at express train speed to repel any landing party of invaders or destroy an airship fleet that might try to seek our shores.

Of course, any of the modern small rapid-fire guns could be mounted on an automobile—France, Germany and England have already

of wasting all this energy. This keeps the gun absolutely steady; a woman could fire a fifteen-pounder while sitting on the carriage without feeling the slightest shock.

Sometimes the kick of a shot gun dislocates the arm. A day's firing always makes the shoulder black and blue. But now that a great fifteen-pound shell can be fired without the slightest recoil, there seems to be a revolution in gunnery.

For ten years the United States has been experimenting with guns that could be mounted on autos. Before that bicycle rapid-fire guns were tried, but proved to be dismal failures. The recoil put the bicycle out of business every time. Some of the European nations have guns that fire ordinary rifle cartridges from automobiles, but no gun which

the coast. In addition, its cost is but a fraction of the modern fortress.

But what could even the strongest landing party do if it had to face a battalion of automobile automatics? It could be hurried to the point where the enemy essayed to land and blow his whole outfit off the face of the waters with its deadly stream of one-pound shells, 300 a minute. It would simply be like turning a hose on a small boy to make him run away—only this hose would be a shower of death.

How different might have been the outcome at Port Arthur had the Russians possessed these automobile automatics?

The Japanese landed twelve miles before the defenses of the city before the Russians could stop them. Once landed, it was easy for the Japanese to mount their heavy guns and

and can be transported more easily. A sharp-shooter with one of these guns can pick off officers at distances never before possible. It fires 600 shots per minute; it is far more deadly than the Gatling gun. It is operated on the same principle as the one-pounder. It has a water cooler, so that it can be fired continuously for hours without overheating.

The accompanying photographs show this gun in operation, with Col. O. M. Lissak, late instructor of artillery at West Point. Col. Lissak, who is the author of several text books on ordnance and one of the foremost experts on the subject in the world, has been detailed by the United States government to perfect the McClean guns. He has been in charge of the construction work for more than a year.

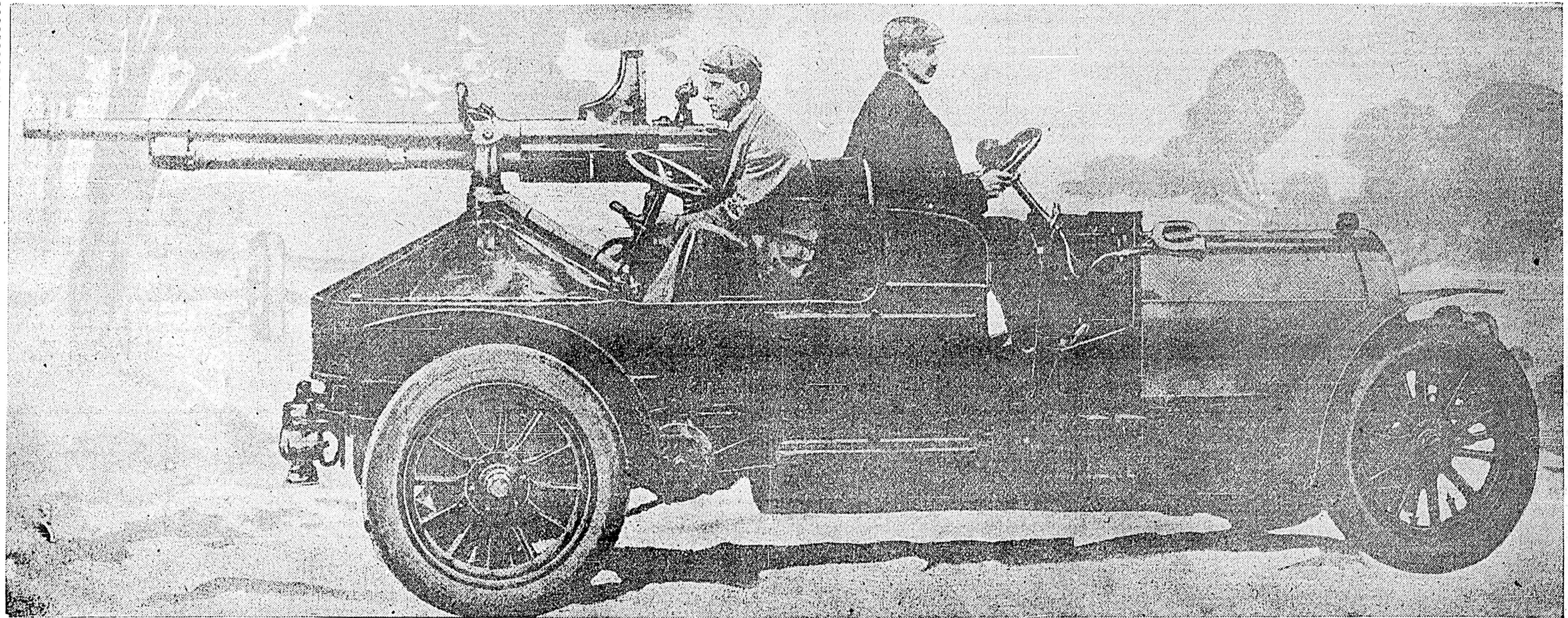
The non-recoiling guns will be of great

modern machine guns would make short work of a dozen massed battalions.

Soldiers go into battle two paces apart; the men equipped with the rifles that have the longest range and shoot the straightest win the day, all other things being equal.

All the McClean guns use smokeless powder; they can be equipped with a muffler to make them practically noiseless. One automatic machine gun has been so fitted, making it a noiseless, smokeless, non-recoiling gun—the most wonderful piece of ordnance ever invented.

Dr. McClean, the inventor of these non-recoiling, automatic guns, has been working on them for eight years. He was originally a practising physician in Iowa and started on



tried this. But the recoil knocks the chassis to pieces after a few rounds. This newest gun has no recoil, however. The machine can stand the firing as long as necessary, and then can be rushed fifty miles an hour to some other point where it is most needed.

It is a new adaptation of an old principle. The gun is simply a gas engine. Beneath the barrel is a steel chamber which contains a piston rod. When the first projectile is fired it acts as a valve. The gas from explosion passes through small holes in the barrel and forces the piston backward. The end of the piston rod is attached to a shuttle which throws out the empty shell at the moment of firing and drops a new shell in its place, thus allowing 300 shots a minute to be fired.

On the muzzle of the gun is another device—the apparatus which takes the recoil and uses it for putting in another shell instead

fires explosive shells has ever been mounted successfully on an auto.

Now comes Dr. McClean with his new device. It hurls a one-pound shell four miles with deadly effect; it can be fired while running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, making a pretty hard target for the enemy to hit.

A dozen of these automobiles could swoop down on the enemy's flank during a battle and wipe out battalion after battalion. Then they could get away again unharmed. Ordinary artillery or the most mobile cavalry could not hurt them. Infantry could never get close enough to do any harm.

Some army officers now look to the passing of the old-time fort. The best equipped fort, at best, can defend but a limited area; the automobile travelling fort could cover hundreds of miles or territory, inland or on

drop shot and shell into the doomed city, blowing up defenses, sinking ships and killing thousands.

Only two men are necessary to operate the automobile gun—a chauffeur for the machine and a gunner. The shells are placed in "cheese boxes," made in spiral form and slip into the gun automatically. The gunner has merely to find his range and aim the gun. When the trigger is pulled—the gun is really a gigantic revolver—a stream of steel pours from its muzzle, each shell bursting into twenty or thirty pieces when it hits. The shells will penetrate an inch and a half of steel; even a good sized gunboat is not invulnerable against them.

Dr. McClean has invented an automatic machine gun which fires ordinary rifle cartridges to supplement the work of the automobile machine guns. This is much lighter

advantage on battleships for the reason that they can be fired more rapidly. The waste energy of the recoil is used to operate them. A 12-inch gun, weighing 80 tons, for instance, expels 360,000 tons of waste energy every time it is fired. Dr. McClean's invention for taking up the recoil would utilize several thousand tons of this waste energy in operating the gun and moving the turret. As yet the device has not been used on guns firing projectiles weighing more than fifteen pounds, but the principle, says the inventor, can be applied even to the very largest guns.

Battles in the future, even as they are today, are soldiers' battles—victory depends on the individual fighting man. Battalions massed together cannot be thrown upon an enemy as Napoleon used to do. Military tactics have been entirely changed in recent years. The

the problem of inventing a device for taking up the recoil of a gun simply as a pastime.

Mechanically inclined, he had not experimented long before he had a device to take up 50 per cent. of the recoil. In time he further perfected this so that practically all the recoil of a gun is taken up. A silver dollar placed on the barrel of a one or three pound gun is not even shaken off when the gun is fired.

Along with this invention he devised the automatic attachment, making the gun a gas engine of the simplest sort—an engine which cannot get out of order. It can be taken to pieces and put together by the hands. By combining these inventions on a gun of his own design he has constructed a piece which for efficiency and simplicity has never before been equalled.

## Bread in Other Lands

To the majority of us in this country carefully prepared, digestible bread in various appetizing forms is a natural adjunct to our meals, and, beyond occasional complaint as to baking, it is seldom a subject of more than passing interest. A little experience of the "staff of life" in other countries, however, would soon impress the most thoughtless with the importance of bread to humanity in general and demonstrate the fact that it is not always so palatable as the wheaten loaves familiar to the favored Briton. The blackest of all breads, according to an article on this topic contributed by L. Lodian to the Scientific American, is palt brod of Lapland, Northern Scandinavia, Russia, and the far north of Siberia. It is a kind of rye bread and is regarded as highly nourishing—as it need be when reindeer sledge parties subsist on this and unsweetened brick tea for weeks together, with an occasional diet of fish. It has a slight albuminous taste, and is sometimes soaked in hot reindeer fat to augment, not its nutritiveness, but its heat-imparting capacity.

The Norsemen have a peculiar hardtack bread of unmilled rye. The rye grains are soaked, mashed by pounding, then lightly baked in circular plate-like disks about twelve inches diameter, and one-tenth to one-seventh of an inch thick. In the centre is a hole, and it is stored by racking away on thin poles

after baking, or suspending by batches on strings below decks on fishing smacks, it being the chief bread of the fisher folk. It is eaten with, and after dipping in, soups, or coffee, or even alone, like biscuit.

The Italians have a nearly similar dislike hole-centred bread for their coast-working population. It is known as macaroni pane duro (macaroni hardtack), and is eaten after momentary soaking in their cheap light wines. It may be used in soup, but is always inferior to the real strip or perforated macaroni. Like this last, it is glutinous, of a light yellow color, brittle, and has nearly the same taste.

Italy's breads present the greatest variety of solidity and purity of any. Some of their family loaves are as big as cartwheels, and retain their table acceptability, without becoming too dry or hard, for a week to ten days. They have also about a dozen varieties of hardtack breads, for dipping in and taking with wine, or coffee, or for soup use.

Kasava bread, the naturally whitest of all breads, is a most important article of diet to this day among the natives of tropical America, especially in interior Brazil and Paraguay. For convenience in baking, it is always made in thin wafer-like cakes, as noted by the earliest travelers. Taken with coffee, it is a "satisfying" diet.

Of all the hardtack breads of the universe the writer decides that the small ringed bread

of Siberia is the most substantial. When the Russian engineering parties were constructing the trans-Siberian railroad, this white ring bread was their main "staff of life." It is made without salt or yeast, and is first steamed, then lightly baked to expel the moisture. Some curious uses were made of these breads by the engineers. Soaked in hot, pure tallow for a few moments, the bread was used in soups or softened and eaten with tea during the severe winter months. This tallow bread was considered the most heat-producing article in the dietary. It is a product which is recommended to Arctic explorers. One use to which it was put was when it served as an extemporized candle or coffee-pot boiler. A nail was used to make about eight holes in the tallow ring bread; wax vestas were placed in these and ignited. It burned slowly for about an hour, emitting a strong heat sufficient to warm and light a small tent and boil the tea or coffee.

Bread for the hordes of Jew folks of Russian origin is quite an industry in the Hebrew quarter of Gotham. There are bakeries for the production exclusively of the matzoths, or unleavened bread. This is both square and round-shaped, very friable, and to the Gentile about as uninteresting and insipid as could be conceived. At the same time it is one of the simplest and purest of breads.

Small Siberian storekeepers use the ringed bread as an abacus, or primitive counting apparatus for calculating small sums in roubles and kopeks, and simple figuring. Three strings are suspended above the counter; ten breads are strung on each; the top line represents the roubles—their money transactions rarely going above ten—and the two lower strings stand for the kopeks.

## Moving Pictures In Natural Colors

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to produce moving pictures in natural colors. The comparatively simple Lumiere process is not sensitive enough, and the three color process is too complicated. Let us first consider how a motionless screen picture in natural colors can be produced by the three-color process. If the scene is photographed through a red ray filter and a positive transparency, made from the resulting negative, is projected by red light, a red picture of the red parts of the scene will appear on the screen. A blue and a yellow partial picture can be produced in the same way, and if all three are thrown on the screen simultaneously and in exact register the result will be a picture of the scene in its natural colors, if the tints and intensities of the three monochrome pictures have been correctly chosen. It appears scarcely possible to repeat these intricate operations 16 times in a second, the rate at which moving pictures are taken and projected.

Several years ago Charles Urban made some experiments on the possibility of substituting successive for simultaneous projection of the differently colored partial pictures, on the theory that the persistence of retinal impressions applies to color as well as to form. More recently, G. Albert Smith has continued the experiments, devoting particular attention

to the extension of sensitiveness toward the red end of the spectrum and to the possibility of substituting two colors for three. The experiments have been so far successful that Smith and Urban, working together, have exhibited in London, Paris and Berlin very satisfactory moving pictures, in approximately natural hues, using only two colors, with the aid of a colored light in projection. The colors of the ray filters are orange-red and green-blue, but their composition, and that of the projection light, are yet a secret. The negatives are made on a single film, alternately through the red and green-blue halves of a disk which rotates with the proper velocity between the film and the lens. The strip of positive film made from this negative film is projected with the aid of a similar device. Hence positives 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., of which the negatives were photographed through a red filter, are projected in red, and positives 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., from negatives made with a green filter, are projected in green. The colors of the successive pictures (modified by the special fixed color screen used in projection) are combined by the persistence of retinal impressions and approximately reproduce the natural tints of the scene. The varying tints of the red coats of soldiers drilling in direct sunlight were beautifully brought out.—Umschau.



## FORTY YEARS AGO

British Colonist, May 24, 1869: Cariboo is once more assuming its wonted degree of animation; everyone is preparing in the way best adapted to himself to commence the season's work, and, from all appearance, the present is likely to be better than any of the last three or four years. The hydraulic claims on the upper part of William Creek have started a fortnight sooner than last year, and some of them are already taking out money; below the canon they are all busily at work, the Bed Rock Drain being supposed perfectly safe for the year. On Stout and Conklin Gulches the late excavations have induced an early commencement in the shafts or tunnels, which promise most encouragingly.

Goldsmith's deserted village was never more strikingly illustrated than by the deserted town of Kennedy Flat. A plague could not have driven away the inhabitants more effectually than cruel misfortune has done. The town of Kennedy Flat, at one time numbered several hundred inhabitants. Today it contains just thirty-three substantial cabins and one human inhabitant—a Chinaman. It's a sad sight—this deserted town—where so many gallant fellows sunk their means and reduced themselves to want; and the tottering dwellings appear like so many monuments erected to the memory of bright hopes and ambitions that were crushed out of men's hearts and died there.

The Indians on the West Coast are very much alarmed lest a gunboat should be sent around to blow them off the face of this fair earth—a penalty their many crimes have richly earned them.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pineridge from Toronto are visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Donnington, from New York, are in town.

Miss Phyllis Eberts is expected home from the East early next month.

Mr. Edgar Brown left for Bella Coola during the week.

Mr. John T. Cross, from Tacoma, is in town on a business trip.

Mr. K. Gillespie returned from San Juan during the week.

Senator Riley and Mrs. Riley have returned from Ottawa.

Miss H. Aaronson went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer.

A newsboys' union has been organized in this city.

There are about 100,000 motor-car drivers in the United Kingdom.

The piano movers and helpers have won their strike in Chicago for more pay.

Civil employees at Ottawa have had their wages advanced on an average \$75 per year.

Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Geary of Vancouver, are spending a week with their sister, Mrs. Henry Clay.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bleach, from San Francisco, are in town on a short visit.

Dr. Lachlan McMillan, wife and daughter, are visiting Victoria during the holidays, from Vancouver.

Charles C. Rhodes, of Sydney, B. C., is on a visit to the city, a guest at the Driad hotel.

P. M. Linklater went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer on a week-end trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a visit to Portland, Ore.

E. E. Blackwood, local agent of the Northern Pacific, went over to Seattle on a short business trip.

Mrs. Joseph Hunter left yesterday via the Northern Pacific, on a short visit to Spokane.

Mrs. M. L. House left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a visit to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Pawcett will be at home on Monday to their friends at "Dingy Dell."

New Westminster Trades and Labor Council is first out for the Labor Day celebration this year.

Mrs. Henry Carter and Miss Carter and Mr. A. E. Carter, from Cincinnati, Ohio, are spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. W. McIntosh, 453 Quebec street, left by the Charmer last night on a visit to Vancouver and Bowen Island, to visit her daughter.

Miss Mackay leaves today on a visit to South Pender Island where she will be the guest of her sister Mrs. Arthur Spalding.

Mrs. Love, Burdette avenue, is shortly leaving for a trip to the Old Country and will be away for several months.

Mrs. Butler, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wise, Oak Bay, for the past few months, left yesterday on a visit to Alberni.

Mr. and Mrs. Brymer Schreiner, who have been spending the past few days at the Empress, leave for Prince Rupert tonight by the Princess Beatrice.

Miss McEwen came from Pender Island on Friday and is spending the holiday with her friend, Miss Norrish.

Miss A. F. Gardiner and Miss Bur-

roughes, B. A., of the city teaching staff, have gone to spend the holiday with friends in Nanaimo.

Motormen and conductors in the employ of the Hamilton Street Railway company have obtained a new agreement.

The wages offered at present to log drivers at Hull, Quebec are \$2 to \$2.25 per day; last year the average rate was \$1.75 per day.

Miss L. Charlotte Jones and Miss Louise Brantim, of Nicomen, B. C., are visiting Mrs. T. C. Jones, of 638 Montreal street.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Morrison, of Ladysmith, a newly wedded couple, are spending their honeymoon in Victoria, guests at the Driad hotel.

Quebec painters are requesting 25 cents per hour and a nine-hour working day; their present rate is 22½ cents per hour.

J. W. Garner, of Salt Spring Island, left yesterday via the Northern Pacific, for Spartanburg, South Carolina.

J. A. Lindsay left last night via the C. P. R. for Quebec, whence he will sail on the Empress of Ireland on an extended trip to the Old Country.

J. McNeil, of this city, left yesterday for Vancouver, from whence he will travel via the C. P. R. to Medicine Hat.

F. M. Logan, manager of the Hygienic Dairy, and Mrs. Logan, are spending a few days in Victoria, and are staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, who have been spending the past few weeks in the city, left yesterday afternoon on their return to their home in Portland, Ore.

Laborers in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine company at St. Johns, Que., have had their wages reduced recently from 16-17½ cents per hour to 11-12½ cents per hour.

It is announced that the railway operators employed on the Kingston and Pembroke railway have been conceded a schedule pay for overtime, and a wage increase of about 10 per cent.

The eight-hour day, commission of Nova Scotia are continuing the interviewing of representatives of employers and workmen in the coal and iron industries about Sydney and Glace Bay.

T. P. Masters, manager for Western Union Telegraph Co., Mrs. Masters and child, have come over from Vancouver to spend the holidays and are the guests of Mrs. Henry Clay.

Among the passengers on the Charmer last night for Vancouver were Miss Stewart, F. Foster, D. S. Sprinkling, C. H. Chade, E. B. Dean, A. G. McKinney, R. A. Welch.

Mr. and Mrs. Peake and the Mr. Trythall, Jr., from Vancouver, are spending the holidays with their sister, Mrs. G. S. Stirtan, of Craigflower road.

Among those who will entertain on Monday, 24th, at their residences up the Gorge will be the Hon. D. M. Eberts and Mrs. Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crowe Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. Thomas Lea, of Flisguard street, who is an inmate of Miss Jones' private hospital, Vancouver street, is progressing nicely, and expects to return home with her infant daughter very shortly.

There was a large attendance at the bridge party which met at Rocabella, the home of Mrs. Tuck, on Friday. Mrs. Irving won the first prize and Mrs. Irving the second. Among those present were: Mrs. Finnerfelt, Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mrs. (Capt.) Irving, Miss Dupont, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Raymur, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Sproat, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Layan, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Pye, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Fred Jones, Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. Arthur Robertson, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Cecil Roberts, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. T. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Brest, Mrs. Alexis Martin.

EMPIRE DAY  
RIFLE SHOOT

Scoring This Year Better Than Last But Not Good Enough

Owing to the inability of a number of members to attend at Clover Point rifle range on Monday it was necessary to fire the Overseas Daily Mail Empire Day contest yesterday afternoon. The scoring was sixteen points higher than last year, but it should have been still higher; some of those who came back to 600 yards with a good score came to grief at the latter range. It has been reported in error that this match may be shot on two days, only one shoot is allowed. Lieut. J. W. S. Cockburne acted most efficiently as range officer, while Quartermaster Manton attended to the duties as officer in charge of markers.

The following are the scores that count in the team of eight:

|                        | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | Tl. |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sgt. Maj. McDougall    | 34  | 33  | 31  | 38  |     |     |
| Sgt. Carr              | 31  | 33  | 30  | 34  |     |     |
| Bnr. Boyce             | 31  | 30  | 32  | 33  |     |     |
| Gnr. McDougall         | 33  | 33  | 26  | 32  |     |     |
| Gr. M. Sgt. Lettice    | 29  | 31  | 31  | 31  |     |     |
| Gnr. Anderson          | 31  | 30  | 30  | 31  |     |     |
| C. Q. M. Sgt. Brayshaw | 30  | 32  | 29  | 31  |     |     |
| C. S. M. Caven         | 31  | 31  | 29  | 31  |     |     |
|                        | 250 | 253 | 238 | 241 |     |     |

MORMONS WILL  
BUILD IN CHICAGO

Chicago, May 21.—The Mormons are going to build a temple in Chicago. "The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," as the church is officially named has been active in the city for some time and the leaders of the sect have gathered quite a body of believers about them. The president bishop and the trustees of the church have taken title to a plot of ground and it is their intention to erect the temple this summer.

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Newest Greatest Flour, Con-  
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"Robin Hood Flour" started out well. It made an immediate impression by its "goodness," by the amount of bread it makes in comparison with other flours, and by the sweet, mealy flavor of the loaves made from it.

When you are using add more water than with the flours you formerly bought. Then note the result. You get more bread, of more nutritious quality.

We are sending our staff of "Robin Hood" girls to every home in Victoria to let you know something about this wonderful, satisfying flour, to tell you why it has been so sensationally successful, and to get your order for a trial bag. Be sure you give them an order. It will prove its value. And "Robin Hood Flour" is sold under a positive guarantee. Your money back if not satisfied after two fair trials.

Every woman in Victoria ought to be using Robin Hood Flour now. If you haven't tried it start now. Order a bag the next time you buy flour. You will certainly be delighted with it. And remember that "this DIFFERENT flour" is always guaranteed.

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Wheat "Robin Hood Flour"  
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Flannel and White Drill Outing Trousers—Priced at \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.00 and .....\$1.50

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# Excavations at Delphi

The whole of the site of the sacred inclosure of Delphi has now been uncovered by the excavations which have been carried on by the French school of Athens, under the direction of the eminent archaeologist M. Homolle. The rights of excavation on the site of Delphi were conceded to the French government by a diplomatic agreement which was ratified by the French and Hellenic parliaments in 1891. It was far from easy to carry on the work of excavation. The site of the ancient sacred inclosure was covered by the village of Castri. Measures had to be taken for removing the whole village, and this required no less than two years, as it was a community of about a thousand inhabitants and contained four hundred houses. This operation alone entailed an expense of over \$50,000 before any of the excavation work could be commenced.

As to the scope of the excavations which the French school of Athens carried out, this work bears upon the entire sacred inclosure containing the temple of Apollo and the theatre, as well as all the portions which depend upon it, including the stadium, the gymnasium, the celebrated spring of Cassotis, and various edifices. The work of uncovering this extensive area required as many as 400 workmen and several miles of track for the 75 light cars which were used for removing the earth. The extent of the excavations covers about a mile and a half in length. In all this large area the excavation was carried down to the virgin soil.

A wonderful assemblage of artistic riches adorned Delphi. There are votive buildings, statues, and various commemorative offerings. Delphi was the great religious centre of Greece, and kings and representatives of various nations came to consult the oracle. On such occasions, as well as after great victories or where there were special reasons for thanksgiving, there were erected what are known as the treasuries or small temple structures containing, no doubt, various precious objects offered to Apollo. These structures had a high artistic value. Bronze and marble groups were in abundance all around the sacred inclosure, and these were executed, no doubt, by the most celebrated artists. We have one marble statue which is a copy of a work of Lysippus, and a figure taken from a bronze chariot group, one of the most remarkable to be excavated within recent years. What remains have been found fully justify the restoration of the sacred inclosure and its monuments under the direction of M. Homolle.

The whole, the Temenos, including the theatre, is surrounded by a wall, making the inclosure of a somewhat rectangular form. It extends up a rather steep slope of the mountain side. In the central part is the great Temple of Apollo, which was erected upon a vast terrace or esplanade, thus commanding a view over all the surrounding country. Above, on a higher level, is the theatre, while on the lowest land in the foreground are grouped the different votive structures. The Sacred Way, winds up the slope and is bordered by the various buildings, finally reaching the temple terrace. Outside the walls there is a large paved area where the religious processions could be formed before proceeding within the inclosure and along the Sacred Way. On one side of this area was the Merchants' Portico where various objects were sold, no doubt of a religious character.

One of the most striking of the small votive buildings is the Treasury of Cnidos, which is in the Ionic style, and enough of the remains were found to justify a complete reconstruction such as is now to be seen in the Athens Museum. This reconstruction was made from the portions of frieze which were found and also of the fronton, together with one of the caryatides and various architectural motifs which gave the pattern of the borders and other details. Measuring about twenty by thirty feet, it is formed of a small cella preceded by the entrance portico or prodromos. Parts of the frieze are well preserved. On the front side the frieze represents the combat of the Greeks and Trojans around the body of Euphorbus, under the eye of the divinites assembled in Olympus, who were following the struggle and encouraging the various heroes by their gestures. The assembly of divinites bears some analogy to the well-known scene which is represented on the frieze of the Parthenon. On the west side the frieze shows the apotheosis of Hercules, who is introduced into Olympus by Athena borne on a chariot with winged horses, and herself represented as winged, while at the other end Hebe descends from her chariot. The west frieze bears the carrying away of the daughters of Leukippes by Castor and Pollux, with three chariots and horses recalling the Pantheon frieze. A group full of movement is shown on the north frieze, which represents the Gigantomachy, or combat of gods and giants, a favorite subject of sculpture. On the fronton is a group representing the dispute for the sacred Tripod between Apollo and Hercules. The figures are here sculptured in high relief in the lower part and are entirely detached in the upper part.

Regarding the oracle of Delphi, M. Homolle states that in the early period of the sacred spot and before the temple of Apollo had been built, the oracle occupied what was known as the sanctuary of the Earth and the Muses, and here were the Rocks of the Sibyl. The sacred spring also flowed underneath this

spot. When the great temple was built, the seat of the Oracle was transferred to this place, and it remained there during all the history of Delphi. Daochos, the tetrarch of Thessaly, erected a votive offering at Delphi consisting of eight life-sized marble statues ranged in line upon a long base structure. These statues (fourth century B. C.) represented the various members of the family of Daochos, and the present one is the athlete Agias. It is to be reckoned among the most important artistic finds of recent years, as it appears to be the work of Lysippus or at least of his school. The present statues are in marble and are copies of a similar ex-voto group in bronze which existed at Pharsale, no doubt very faithfully executed after the originals. We should not forget that Delphi may be likened to a vast concourse of artistic works, so that only the very best were likely to be erected there. We recognize the qualities of the work of Lysippus in the length of the proportions, the small size of the head and the careful rendering of the hair. The expression of the face, with half-open mouth, is to be observed. Under each of the statues was engraved the inscription giving the name of the person. We thus have the remains of Sisyphos I., the father of Daochos, in a short tunic; Telamachos, his great-uncle, as a young man leaning upon a Hermes, also the cloaked figure of Sisyphos II., his son, which is larger than life. The heads of these statues are missing, however.

## THE SEASON OF SLEEP

Of all the phenomena of natural history, remarks the Rev. Canon Vaughan in an interesting article recently contributed to the Outlook, there is none stranger than winter-sleep. During the period of hibernation the functions of Nature are almost entirely suspended. Respiration is greatly reduced, circulation is extremely slow, sensation is quiescent. In many instances the power of digestion entirely ceases. As autumn advances, late or early according to the nature of the season, all our native reptiles retire to their winter quarters. The common or ringed snake seeks some sheltered and sequestered spot, such as the hollow roots of a decaying tree—a very favorite locality—or beneath the dead leaves and brushwood of a hedgerow, where, coiled together with others of its species, it passes the cold season in absolute torpidity. The viper, too, like the common snake, usually hibernates in company, and several may sometimes be found entwined together when an old hedgerow is stubbed up in winter-time. Similar situations are sought by the humble slow-worm, or blind-worm, which, however, with its rounded muzzle and smooth-polished body, will often penetrate some distance into the soft soil before composing itself for its winter's retirement. Frogs and toads, similar as they are in appearance, differ widely in their method of hibernation. The toad chooses for its retreat some sheltered hole in a hedge-bush, or hollow space among a heap of stones, while the frog almost invariably hibernates in the mud at the bottom of ponds. Sometimes when a pond is being cleaned out in winter-time a multitude of these amphibians will be found closely clinging together in one conglomerate mass.

But if it is a matter of wonder that cold-blooded creatures like frogs and lizards, with their tardy circulation and their entire dependence upon external heat to carry on the functions of life, should thus be able to maintain existence for many months in a state of slumber, it is far more surprising in the case of warm-blooded animals. And yet for many of these too—the bats, the squirrel, the dormouse, the hedgehog, the badger—the severest winter has no alarm. Of our native quadrupeds the hibernation of the hedgehog is perhaps the most complete. Unlike the squirrel and the dormouse, it lays up no provision for the cold months. But early in autumn it retires to its warm nest of withered leaves, situated in some sheltered spot, where rolling itself up into a ball it passes the winter season. In one of the "Letters of Rusticus," dated January 17, 1835, the author relates how on a keen, crisp, frosty day in January his little dog "Cap" poked his nose into a deserted rabbit-hole in a bank at Eshing bridge, near Godalming. "After a while," he says, "I heard from the bowels of the earth a yelling that plainly announced the discovery of some phenomenon in natural history. The hole was very large, and the end was filled with leaves; after trying a good many contrivances that did not answer, I hit on one that did, and I hauled up a lump of dried leaves about as big as my head; outside the leaves were loose, further in, close and tight, and after taking off layer upon layer, I felt some sharp instrument run into my hand, and I knew for certain that I had in my hand what I had often longed for, a somnolent hedgehog. I took him home, woke him up with a gentle warmth, and had the intense satisfaction of seeing him wander about a Brussels carpet, with his leafy greatcoat on his back, making him look for all the world like some new species of armadillo. When he had satisfied my curiosity I had a sackful of dry leaves shot down in a corner of the cellar, and in these I let piggy take out the rest of his nap, of which, as it afterwards appeared, a term of forty-one days was then unexpired."

On warm days in winter the squirrel will awaken for a few hours from its state of slumber and visit its hoard of food, consisting of nuts, acorns and beech-mast, usually deposited in some secure hiding-place in the near neighborhood of its own retreat. The dormouse

will do the same; and sometimes on a mild day, even in January, the pipistrelle or flittermouse, the commonest of our British bats, will be seen hawking for gnats in the winter sunshine.

## DREADNOUGHTS IN BATTLE

How Britain's new great Dreadnoughts should go into battle is all set down in black and white—in a little typewritten official document that is kept under lock and key on board every ship. Much of it, naturally, is strictly confidential, and with that, of course, we have nothing to do here. All of it, however, is not necessarily so—and that is the present story.

In the Royal Navy every captain, on commissioning his ship, is furnished with the above document, containing gunnery memoranda, laying down in general terms the range at which fire should be opened in action in varying circumstances. The battle will be begun at the farthest range at which it is possible to see the effects of the shot by the heavy armor-piercing, long-range guns mounted in the turrets—the 12-inch 50-ton guns, of which immense weapons, 50 feet in length, each of our Dreadnoughts carries ten. The parts of the enemy's ship at which each gun should aim, as the opposing ships get by degrees closer and the enemy becomes more and more clearly visible, are in turn indicated. The marks, or "targets," to be aimed at are named, and it is suggested how they should be changed in each case as the range becomes closer.

This is how, for instance, the Dreadnought and Bellerophon, the two newest "capital ships" of the reorganized "Home Fleet," would begin in battle. First of all the big 12-inch guns would open a long-range fire, with the aid of range-finders in the tops, at the outset taking the hull of the enemy's ship generally as their target. The opening shots would go off when the enemy were from five to six miles off—from 8,000 to 10,000 yards. To get an idea of what that means, imagine at anchor one of the Dreadnoughts near the Tower, or below London Bridge, letting fly shells each weighing rather less than half a ton, at an enemy as far off as Earl's Court or Shepherd's Bush, or in the Thames above Putney Bridge. The shells would come hurtling down, at a steep angle of descent, on to the deck of the ship aimed at, smashing through and carrying widespread havoc into the interior of the hull, with their bursting charges of shattering lyddite.

The guns can carry three times that range easily, and the range-finder would place the shots. As to the capabilities of British seamen gunners in the matter of aiming, two years ago the men of the battleship Commonwealth, one of the Channel Fleet ships recently under Lord Charles Beresford, at target practice at 8,000 yards (nearly five miles), dropped shell after shell exactly on to the target, and the shots all fell within a space of the size of a lawn-tennis court. In that case the canvas target was set up to represent the hull of an ordinary battleship, a rectangle some 400 feet long, an average ship's length, by about 30 feet, the height of an ordinary ship out of the water. There is not much to be seen of a ship, it may be imagined, at that range. Even at a distance as near as 2,000 yards—a mile and a quarter—a ship of the size of one of the first-class battleships would look no bigger than a wax-match does, held up horizontally, about a foot off in front of the eye.—Tit-Bits

## MOVING GLACIERS AND BURIED TRAVELERS

There are avalanches of different kinds, but when the term "avalanche" is used it is generally supposed to apply to falls of great bodies of snow or ice. One of the first occurrences of this kind which attracted attention took place in 1820, upon Mont Blanc, and it is commonly called the Hamel accident. Dr. Hamel, a Russian, set out on August 18 to go up Mont Blanc, accompanied by two Englishmen and eight guides. They had ascended to a height of more than fourteen thousand feet, with five guides in front, who were cutting or making steps, when all at once the snow above them gave way and the entire party was carried down a thousand feet or more over the slopes up which they had toiled. Snow again broke away above, and more or less covered up the whole party. Some of them struggled out, but three of the leading guides were hurried into a crevasse and buried under an immense mass of snow. Ten years afterwards, when conducting another tourist up Mont Blanc by the same route, one of the surviving guides pointed to the crevasse and said to his employer, "They are there."

"It was a melancholy reflection," remarked the tourist, "and all of the guides seemed to feel deeply the loss of their ill-fated comrades, who will in all probability remain embedded there till the Day of Judgment." He was wrong. At that time (1830) the bodies were no doubt a considerable distance from the spot where the accident occurred, for the dismembered remains of the three unfortunates commenced to reappear at the lower end of the Glacier des Bossons in 1861, more than four miles away, in a direct line, from the place where they perished, and must have traveled down on an average at the rate of five hundred feet per annum.—Professor Whympier, in the May Strand.

The unconventionalities of American speakers have at least the charm of variety. At a big Manchester meeting the other day an American orator, after making an emphatic point, paused and pointed dramatically to the reporter sitting below him. (He was the sole remaining reporter at a huge table.) "Put that down," he said. The reporter, startled out of the peaceful contemplation of nothing, smiled in a conciliatory way. Turning to the audience the speaker said gloomily—"I haven't the smallest expectation that he will put it down." He didn't.

# Evolution of the Lift

It is only within the last score of years that the use of passenger-lifts in hotels and offices has become at all common, in this country at any rate; such has been the recent growth of the system that a lift is even now regarded as an indispensable item of equipment in the up-to-date mansion and the levitating steamship. Who invented this way of cheating the stairs? Investigation reveals that here we have yet another modern invention anticipated. The ancients understood the principle. The Coliseum at Rome was equipped with lifts, if only to convey wild beasts from their subterranean dens to the level of the arena; the grooves in which the machines made their ascent and descent can be examined quite satisfactorily. Their usage certainly dates back to the sixth century, and possibly much earlier.

The first attempt at a passenger-lift was the "flying chair," as the contrivance was called, invented by M. de Villayer, of the French Academy, about the year 1680. It was a chair attached to a rope, which was passed over a pulley, and furnished with a weight to counterbalance the load and guides to prevent it swinging to and fro. The "flying chair," which apparently ascended through holes cut in the ceilings instead of inside the well of a staircase, became popular with rich people, and continued in fashion until an embarrassing mishap occurred to the king's daughter at Versailles. On one occasion the machinery failed when she was half-way up, and there she remained for a long time before the distracted courtiers could devise means of rescue. Another Frenchman, by name Thonier, also constructed a crude passenger-lift about the same time, but his apparatus soon came to grief, and in the accident the inventor broke his arms and legs. Queen Anne is said to have had a "flying chair" installed at Windsor Castle in 1713 to carry her up to her sleeping apartment. Miss Strickland, writing without any knowledge of lifts, thinks that this contrivance was but an improvement of the hoisting tackle introduced by that corpulent monarch, Henry the Eighth, when he grew too stout to ascend and descend stairs with ease.

In tracing the evolution of the lift mention must not be omitted of the "magic tables," which were among the glories of the Louis Fifteenth period. These clever mechanical things were the work of the artist Loriot.

In the sumptuous bower built for Choisy for the Pompadour was a large round table accommodating thirty persons. In the centre of the table was a cylinder of gilt copper, on pressing which a large section of the piece of furniture sank through the floor and rose again laden with the next course of the repast. Smaller tables were placed at the disposal of guests in their private rooms. Whatever the visitor desired to have he had but to write his wish on paper and touch a spring, when the table sank through the flooring at his feet, and speedily reappeared, laden according to the order given.

When Doctor Johnson was touring France in 1775 he inspected the "magic table" at Choisy. In 1780 the Countess of Oberkirch saw it—a wreck of its former self, for the springs had become rusty from disuse. Nine years later the same lady records its destruction by the revolutionary mob, as a relic of cruel sybaritism.

The "magic chair" of Choisy was imitated by the rich and eccentric Bath alderman, Mr. Ferry. Fanny Burney, who, accompanied by Mrs. Thrale, paid a visit to "Ferry's Folly" in 1780, has left an entertaining account of the strange things to be seen in that house. The dining-room table shot up through the floor; an eagle dropped down through the ceiling, fixed its talons into a hook at the top of the covering of the table, and flew up with it, displaying the repast.

While visiting Genoa in 1830, Greville, the diarist, was very much struck by seeing a real passenger-lift in the royal palace, "a machine made like a car, which is drawn up by a chain from the bottom to the top of the house; it holds about six people, who can be at pleasure elevated to any storey, and at each land-place there is a contrivance to let them in and out." Greville apparently was ignorant that the lift had already been introduced to London, namely, at the Colosseum, in Regent's Park, opened in 1829. The ascent to the Colosseum's galleries was by spiral staircases, built round a central shaft. The latter contained what was probably the first passenger-lift in the metropolis. It was called the "ascending room," accommodated twelve persons, and was "hoisted by invisible machinery."

By this period, however, the commercial use of lifts had become common enough. In the Manchester warehouses, where they were employed for transferring goods from one floor to another, they were known by the name of "teagles."

The first instance of a power-worked lift is believed to have been that constructed at the Soho Works, Birmingham, by Murdoch, early in the preceding century. It was a pneumatic lift, for the purpose of raising and lowering castings from the boring mill to the foundry.

Notwithstanding the stir created by the Colosseum "ascending room," passenger-lifts were considered a novelty as recently as 1859, in which year the equipment of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with a vertical railway, so called, was considered worthy of special description by the London Press.

For many years the cult of the elevator in hotels and public buildings made far greater headway in America than elsewhere, and the

most remarkable installations are still to be found in that country. The plant in St. Paul's Building, New York, is a good example of express elevator service. Two lifts travel to the ninth storey, stopping at every floor; two travel to the sixteenth, passing every floor below the ninth without stops; and two travel to the twenty-fifth storey, running express to the sixteenth, and local beyond. These elevators go at a maximum speed of eight hundred feet per minute.

The tallest lift in the world is in the Washington Monument, with a run of five hundred feet, those in the Eiffel Tower being fifty feet shorter. The earliest application of power to lifts was either steam or hydraulic, which has only recently been superseded by electricity.

Broadly considered, modern lift safety devices are divided into clutches, which are thrown into operation when the car exceeds a certain speed or when the cables break; the air-cushion, the purpose of which is to break the shock of a falling car, is an air-tight chamber, one-tenth the depth of the elevator-shaft. Experiments carried out in the Empire Building, New York, demonstrated that a car weighing one ton could drop three hundred feet at a maximum velocity of one hundred miles per hour, into an air-cushion fifty feet deep, without injury to a basket of eggs placed on the floor.

## WHITE MEN WHO FIGHT FOR SAVAGES

It will be strange indeed if it is not discovered, before the present frontier campaign in India is over, that at least one white man is fighting for the Zakkas Khels against the British troops, says a writer in London Answers. In almost all the wars which the forces of civilization wage against those of barbarism, some white men—traitors to their kind—are to be found fighting on the side of the savages.

I fought in the ranks of an American regiment—the Eighth United States Infantry—in the Philippines during the Aguinaldo insurrection, and a man in my own company deserted to the enemy. The reason was that he had fallen in love with a Filipino girl, the daughter of one of Aguinaldo's chief lieutenants. His infatuation was stronger than his oath of fealty.

He was given command of a party of "bolomen" by the rebel leader. These "bolomen"—so named from the long, cruel knife they carried—were savages of the most bloodthirsty type, whose idea of warfare was midnight murder. The renegade became worse than the worst of them, and won an evil name for himself even among the Filipinos. Some of the fearful atrocities he perpetrated on American prisoners who fell into his hands could not even be hinted at in print.

At last he was captured by a detachment during General Jake Smith's notorious "Kill and burn" campaign in Samar. He was shot the same day. I narrowly escaped being one of the firing-party. I was assigned for the purpose; but the brother of a soldier he had murdered begged for my place, and was given it.

One of the most remarkable traitors to civilization in recent years was a French officer, named Captain Voulet. After a distinguished career in French West Africa, he "went Pan-tee." Revolting against the French authorities in 1899, he led a large body of native troops under his command into the "bush," and made war on his own account against several petty native kings with great success.

Inspired by the wonderful career of Rabah, the "black Napoleon," then just closed, he aimed at founding a great native state, and ruling over it. He even induced another officer, Lieutenant Chanoine, to join him. French troops were sent against them; but they fought them, killing an officer and some men. Eventually, after committing some terrible atrocities, Voulet and Chanoine were set upon and massacred by their own soldiers.

Slatin Pasha and Father Ohrwalder, in their books describing their captivity among the Mahdists, both speak of a crazy Fenian, who managed to make his way to Omdurman, and offer his sword to the Khalifa. He was regarded with a mixture of suspicion and contempt, and at last perished miserably in the pestilential dervish town.

The Dutch, in their century-long war in Achin, the Portuguese in East Africa, the Brazilians in their vast hinterland, and every other civilized people that war against savages, have found white men fighting in the ranks of their foes; and, of course, have given them short shrift. But the most remarkable of all these renegades to civilization was the famous "Santa Teresa," a white woman, who for many years led the Yaqui Indians in their successful guerrilla campaigns against the pick of the Mexican troops.

She was, in her way, a modern Joan of Arc, for the cause of the Yaquis was a good one. They were struggling against oppression; they fought to preserve their land from the invader. She was worshipped almost as a goddess by the Indians; and she made them abstain from the atrocities usually associated with savage warfare, and show mercy to prisoners. For this she was pardoned by the Mexican Government when it eventually captured her, and was graciously allowed her full liberty, after a short imprisonment.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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### HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday

Hacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Boltonmakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Boltonmakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Bookbinders.....Quarterly

Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday

Carters.....1st and 3rd Sunday

Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays

Cigarmakers.....1st Friday

Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday

Garment Workers.....1st Monday

Leather Workers.....1st and 3rd Friday

Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....First Monday at 8 p.m.

Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Longshoremen.....Every Monday

Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday

Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday

Moulders.....2nd Wednesday

Musicians.....2nd Sunday

Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday

Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday

Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday

Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday

Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.

Stereotypers.....Monthly

Tailors.....1st Sunday

Typographical Union.....Last Sunday

T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday

Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Messrs. Turner, Beeton Co.'s shirt and overall factory are still requiring more female help. The business of this firm in the garment department is increasing to such an extent that they are advertising for sewing machine operators; while experienced hands are preferred, intelligent girls will find this a useful occupation, where union wages are paid, 8 hours the work-day and where they will be able to earn a considerable income, some of the operators on piece-work earning as much as \$60 per month. A very substantial industry is being built up in Victoria by the increasing demand for the Big Horn brand of overalls and shirts turned out from the factory of Turner, Beeton & Co., all union made garments.

A general strike, involving all of the workmen in the Milwaukee Federation of Labor, relating to the building trades and the breweries, was

inaugurated last week. The strike is to force an agreement by the brewers.

Fifteen hundred Japanese laborers, employed on the Honolulu sugar plantation, went on a strike for higher wages, and it is expected that the movement will spread to the other plantations where Japanese are employed. The field laborers demand that they be paid a dollar a day, while those employed in the sugar mills and elsewhere are holding out for a proportionate increase of the wage scale.

The Carpenters' Union, Vancouver, has served notice on the contractors that after next Monday they would ask fifty cents per hour for work. This is an increase of forty per cent. The contractors will reply that they have three or four million dollars' worth of contracts on hand, figured on the basis of the lower rate, and cannot entertain the plan of an increase. A strike that will tie up building for some time is likely to occur.

While eight of the eleven members of the Leatherworkers' Union, No. 218, are still on strike against the existing scale of wages and hours the men were encouraged last week when the Victoria Transfer Company announced that it would accede to their request. The men employed by the company did not join the strikers when the union went out as their request was never refused and when the matter was put up to the company's officials the wishes of the men were granted at once. Henceforth the leatherworkers employed by the Victoria Transfer people will receive \$18 for a 51-hour week. The men struck two weeks ago when they were refused by most of the employers, an advance in wages over the existing scale of 25 to 30 cents an hour for a 9-hour day. They are receiving considerable sympathy as their demands, owing to the present cost of living, are looked upon as reasonable.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has settled its differences with all the mechanics on the system. The Winnipeg delegates returned last week from Montreal, where a conference was held. By the terms of the settlement all the men out of work since the strike will be reinstated and the schedule of wages, which had previously prevailed, has been restored. It practically means a return to the working agreements and schedules existing prior to 1903. The men are also given committee representations. This settlement wipes the slate clean between the big company and its mechanics, a condition which had not existed for many years.

In their quarterly report the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of England refer to the Unemployed Work-

men's Bill, which is to be introduced into Parliament. "This bill," says the committee, "insists upon the recognition and amplification of the right to work conferred in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It will meet criticism; it may quite possibly be improved as the result of criticism. Or it may be defeated, as was its prototype of last year; but whether this bill succeeds or fails, the problem it assails has become acute enough to demand the immediate attention of every man who looks to his country's future. . . . The bill will not solve the whole problem, but it will bring the solution appreciably nearer, and because of this the Management Committee commend it to the earnest consideration of all trade unionists."

Important tangible results are already being achieved in the Massachusetts plan of savings bank life insurance and old age annuities. In several of the industrial establishments where savings bank policies are being written from 25 to 50 per cent. of all the employees have taken out policies of one kind and another. An important move affecting employees of the city of Boston, and perhaps suggesting a settlement of the old age pension problem in other municipal governments, is the presentation of a bill to the Massachusetts Legislature, providing that every city employee who is earning more than \$2.25 a day shall take out an annuity contract as provided by the Savings Bank Insurance Act.

Consul John H. Groul, of Odessa transmits decree by the prefect of that Russian city fixing the laboring day for artisans at a uniform length of twelve hours. However, out of the twelve hours the laborers are allowed two hours for rest and taking meals. In addition to these two hours, youths under seventeen years of age must be allowed three hours daily to attend school. Overtime work is permitted only in extreme cases. Artisans of the Christian faith are not required to work on Sundays or feast days. Hebrews and Mohammedans are not required to work on days when the rules of their creeds forbid work. Artisans, such as bakers and barbers, who work on Sundays, must be given the following day for rest.

A most important bill is now before the provincial legislature of Ontario which will be of a great benefit to labor, organized or otherwise. The principal feature is an eight-hour day to all persons employed in warehouses, factories or shops, all employees of corporations, railways, telegraph companies, etc., except in cases of emergency. Another feature is a minimum wage of 20 cents per hour, overtime pay time and a half, and in no case overtime to be paid less than 40 cents per hour. All government

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contractors to pay union rate of wages; sold contractors to post schedule of wages for protection of workmen. Another clause prohibits males under 18 years and all females from working longer than eight hours each day. Employers are required to keep record of overtime and produce this on demand of inspectors, under heavy penalty. There are several other features which the writer will not enumerate. This bill is being introduced by A. E. Fripp, member for Ottawa, and if it passes will become effective July 1st next.

The Rev. D. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, uttered a powerful indictment against child labor in the United States before a good-sized audience at Carnegie hall recently. The occasion was the children's welfare meeting, in the interest of church vacation schools. Dr. Aked's subject was "The Child's Right to Childhood." American, he said, was not only one hundred years behind England in its attitude toward child labor, but was one hundred years behind the times. He continued: "The child labor conditions in the United States, when once understood by the good, wise, kind and noble people of the country, will be wiped out. Child labor conditions here are worse than in England, worse than in Prussia, far worse than in France."

It is the honor of Sweden that the fact of a woman working for her living in no way lowers her social position. Many professional ladies are the daughters of court officials, and are received and welcomed in the court circle. The women of the peasant class are sturdy, active members of the community, every whit as useful and important as the men. They work as laborers on the farms. The principal source of the farmer's wealth is the dairy produce, and the women are busily employed from early morning till late at night. Many are engaged as jobbing gardeners, and in Dalecarlia they are often to be seen, in their picturesque, practical, native costumes, doing the heavy work on private estates as day laborers. The care of the graves in public cemeteries is always confided to them. The working hours of a Swedish laboring woman are from five in the morning till eight at night, and two hours' interval is allowed her for three meals; her husband's hours are the same."

The responsibility of the employer was discussed by President Eliot of Harvard university recently before the religious association of Chicago. Among the obstacles named by him to the welfare of the wage-earner were: Instant dismissal; neglect to provide inducements for a workman to create a permanent home for himself; actually encouraging nomadic habits in an employee; neglect to reward loyalty by a systematic raising of wages; limiting freedom to rise from one stage to another; or deliberately keeping employees at work at one job as long as possible. Of the relations between employers' associations and labor unions, he said: "It has become the practice of each organization to employ spies to find out what the other is doing. Except in war, the employment of spies is distinctly unethical. Yet in industrial strife it is necessary if a principle acted upon by both parties is admitted to be sound, namely, the principle that each party must have the power to deliver a sudden blow prepared in secret. The trade union claims the right to strike a blow without warning, so also the employer claims the right."



# Some Sharps and Flats from the World of Music

## ARE ENGLISH PEOPLE UNMUSICAL?

(By M. A. H. D., in The Family Herald)

In the interests of, and in justice to, a great nation, I do not think it a waste of time to examine this question from all points of view.

What is meant by unmusical?

During the last century there has been a very large increase in the number of trained executants, pianists, violinists, singers, etc. Many of these are brilliant performers, and although they fail to reach the first rank in the public estimation, there are a few who might be there if they had not the misfortune to be born and bred in England.

Most students study a good deal of harmony and a little counterpoint. Those who can afford it continue their studies until they become the honored possessors of the coveted and respected designations, Mus. Doc., Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., etc. One young man whom I had known as a boy came to me the other day with a beaming face and said, "I can write eight letters after my name now, sir!" He looked so happy that I felt loath to damp his enthusiasm, so I said to him, "Work away, my boy; don't stop till you have got the whole twenty-six!"

In the matter of composition many of these advanced members of the musical profession are wisely reticent, but there are very few who reach the Mus. Doc. degree who do not seem to think it necessary to compose something, if only to justify themselves in the eyes of the world. I believe that during the last ten years there has been a considerable diminution in the number of students at the different academies and colleges of music; but even assuming this to be true, the century shows a sufficient increase to completely dispose of the statement that the English are unmusical, if that is the only groundwork for it. Not only is the increase in the number of students great, but the work done on the piano and the violin is very thorough, and the class of music is of the best. I cannot speak so enthusiastically of vocal music. This is by no means up to the old standard. The work done by vocalists is full of hurry and incompetence. And there is a reason for this. Instrumentalists aim at a high standard because the average instrumental concert performance has undoubtedly reached a pitch of perfection hitherto unattained, except by a few virtuosi. In vocal music all this is changed for the worse.

In music-halls, in musical comedies, and in comic operas there are numbers of artists receiving good salaries whose voices are of the poorest quality and almost wholly uncultivated. When listening to them I often feel deeply grateful to the musician who invented rests. You will hear intellectual English men and women going into raptures over these performances, and this is the vocal standard that

is applauded nightly in many halls and theatres. Is it to be wondered at that our vocal students are content with a very little training?

Now let us consider the number of public and private musical performances and the character of the music performed. There has been a considerable increase in professional concerts and recitals of all kinds, but it is questionable whether these concerts at the smaller halls do not partake more of the nature of costly advertisements than profitable performances. With regard to choral societies, I have it on very good authority that their lives are becoming shorter, and that their pecuniary health becomes more and more precarious. Is it not a well-known fact that the length of their season is dependent on the weather? If the fine warm evenings come in early in the year the attendance of both performers and audience dwindles away.

One fact stands out boldly concerning England's capital. London's millions can only support one large classical concert hall. In performances of theatrical music there has been an undoubted increase. Grand opera has at least two successful seasons in the year at Covent Garden, and there are occasional performances of good travelling companies—the Carl Rosa and the Moody Manners—but there is no home in London for these musical Ishmaels.

I thought that there was a chance for the establishment of Grand English Opera when the Palace Theatre was built, but this chance was thrown away by the mistaken policy of expecting grand opera to "run" like the lighter works of Savoy fame. I believe that a change of opera once a week would have had a fair prospect of success in London.

Of light operas and musical comedies there is enough and to spare, and the large attendances at these performances are almost sufficient to confirm the statement that English musical taste is by no means of a high order.

And here we come to fact Number Two. London's millions can only support one large Grand Opera House. What about the character of the music performed? We may place the Covent Garden operatic performances on one side—they are largely fashionable functions, and are too expensive for the multitude. The Gilbert and Sullivan operas are good, but a great number of the musical comedies are the veriest trash the world has ever heard. At the choral societies the music is of a high character, and I think it is appreciated. At the Queen's Hall and at the smaller concert halls the best classical music is heard, and there can be no doubt that it is listened to with very real delight by most of the people who visit them.

Though there seems to be a growing distaste for musical culture in England, the at-

tendance and enthusiasm at the Queen's Hall Orchestral concerts proves that it is not universal. I went there on the hottest Friday of last summer. It was a Beethoven night. The promenade was packed with people standing sweltering in the great heat. They came in looking tired; some looked cross, some appeared careworn and sad—it is needless to say that all looked hot. I could not help comparing their faces before the concert began and at the close of one of Beethoven's glorious symphonies, after they had been standing for nearly two hours. Beethoven could not charm the heat away, but the weariness, the crossness, the lines of care had all vanished. On all the faces round me was a look of perfect rest and peace. It brought to my mind Beethoven's own words to Bettine von Arnim, "Whosoever shall understand my works, he shall be freed from all such misery as burdens mankind."

These orchestral concerts have been an immense gain, but there is much that we have lost, or partially lost. The greatest loss is the string quartet; there ought to be at least one hall where quartets could be heard every night.

Fifty years ago music was quite a home and social function. Where is the old part-singing? Where are the old glees and madrigals? The absence of these convinces me that the English are not a musical race. What place does music now occupy in the home and in society? A most valuable one. It gives an impetus to conversation. It throws a delicate veil of melody over the quiet flirtation in the corner. Without it the little soft inanities would be painfully audible. But if Herr Givemfritz is thundering on the piano, or Signora Squalia is letting you have the full benefit of her high dramatic soprano, there are none of those depressing pauses, none of those embarrassing silences, and the all too eloquent exclamations that come hurling through the air from the bridge players are rendered innocuous.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA

The opera season is upon us, says the London Times, and for some weeks the program from which a selection will be made has lain under discussion. No one, of course, is satisfied; but then universal satisfaction could only be obtained if we all thought alike. As it is, the Grand Opera Syndicate has to consider a variety of tastes, and the ambiguous state of mind which their list indicates hints at the varieties of the public taste. We shall have Armide and La Traviata, Die Walkure and Pelleas et Melisande to choose between. From these hints we may arrange the public in groups, something after this fashion. There are numbers who prefer Traviata to Walkure; there are some who disapprove of opera altogether, but go, cynically enough, for the sake

of what they term its bastard merits; and there is a third party which opposes Gluck to Wagner.

This last is the difference of opinion most worthy of discussion, because each side takes the opera seriously, and finds fault with its rivals' theory of the art. It is an old dispute, of course; but its survival shows that the difference is profound, and a glance at the views expressed may throw light upon other divisions in the public mind. Certain differences lie on the surface: thus, the lover of Gluck will point out that his master deals with emotions that are far from ordinary experience; they express themselves more fittingly in movement and color than in speech. It is true that his music is in close relation with the emotions of the actors, but these emotions are not essentially dramatic, and the music raises in us emotions of a general character which cannot be referred to the experiences of a particular person. So nice is the correspondence between the music and the emotions which it expresses that they seem to be caused by the music itself, and only to be reinforced by the men and women on the stage. In short, the mysterious shapes, dances, and exquisite melody which here come miraculously together produce a perfect whole of which the parts seem to embody a beauty which we could realize by no other means. But with Wagner it is very different: not only does he express human emotions with far greater closeness than Gluck, but these emotions are of the most pronounced character; they flash out in men and women, as the story winds and knots itself, under the stress of sharp conflict. The music which follows them and expresses them excites the strongest sympathy in us. And yet, swept away as we are at some moments, there are others when we seem to be dropped again. Is it that there is some cleavage between the drama and the music? Music (it may be) raises associations in the mind which are incongruous with the associations raised by another art; the effort to resolve them into one clear conception is painful, and the mind is constantly awakened and disillusioned. Something like this, we imagine, is the meaning of the gentleman who leaves the opera house on Wagner nights protesting, "This is not music."

But then there can be no doubt that Wagner is incomparably the more popular of the two, and for this among other reasons: his story and his characters appeal to people who would never listen to music in a concert room. They find a Wagner opera much the same as a play, but easier to follow, because the emotions are emphasized by the music. They find the men and women much like themselves, only with a wonderful capacity for feeling things. How many, as the opera goes on, see themselves in the place of Tristan and Isolde, are delighted with the depth of their own capa-

cities, but feel little sympathy with the passages where they cannot undertake the parts? Strange men and women are to be found in the cheap seats on a Wagner night; there is something primitive in the look of them, as though they did their best to live in forests, upon the elemental emotions, and were quick to suspect their fellows of a lack of "reality," as they call it. They find a philosophy of life in the operas, hum "motives" to symbolize stages in their thought, and walk off their fervor on the Embankment, wrapped in their great black cloaks. There are further the scholarly Wagnerians, detecting "motives" by the flash of their electric lamps, and instructing humble female relatives in the intricacies of the score. And finally there is the true enthusiast, who may include or reject all these reasons for admiring his master, but declares that the opera as he wrote it is the last and highest development of musical art.

If it is true that the reason which attracts most people to the Wagner operas is that they find there real men and women with passions like our own, it is also true that this very quality repels others. Mme. Tetrazzini in the mad scene in Lucia is an ideal to great numbers. To begin with, it is impossible to conceive how she does it; and then her notes are flawless; but, above all, the combination of exquisite clothing, madness, melody, and death is irresistible. It is just the world for men and women who are by nature or calling of a shrewd practical disposition in the daytime. The ideas are simple but highly romantic, and they are set out with the utmost luxury. There is more than one opinion, however, about Italian opera; and among the audience no doubt one could find some elderly old-fashioned gentlemen recalling the days of Malibran and Mario, "when singing was an art." The opera to them is merely the occasion for a number of beautiful airs, without any dramatic connection, upon which the prima donna lavishes all her skill.

These are but a few points of view, but the variety seems to show that there is, at any rate, no general idea as to the true nature of the opera, and that those who believe it to be a serious artistic form are much in the minority. The words "The Opera" alone call up a complex vision. We see the immense house, with its vast curved sides, its soft depths of rose color and cream, the laces hanging down in loops from the boxes, and the twinkle of diamonds within. We think of this: of the hum and animation when the pyramid of light blazes out and all the colors move; and of the strange hush and dimness when the vistas of the stage are revealed and the voices mingle with the violins. Undoubtedly the great dome which has risen so pompously among the cabbages and slums shelters one of the oldest of all worlds—brilliant, beautiful, and absurd.

## Lord Kitchener of Khartoum

### Opportunities of Future Services

A question irresistibly suggests itself. We know who will be Lord Kitchener's successor at Calcutta and Simla, but what is to be Lord Kitchener's own future? What suitable opportunities are to be found for the employment of the administrative capacity, the executive power, the analytical brain, and the financial ability that have been so searchingly tested and triumphantly proved in Egypt, the Sudan, and India?

We are not so rich that we can afford to leave this great talent in idleness. Lord Kitchener is only 51, in the prime of his physical and intellectual powers; he may have fully earned his repose, but we are afraid he cannot yet be invited to take it, but that on the contrary his wide experience and his exceptional genius for organization and command must still be utilized in the service of the Empire. There are not many posts such as could be offered to Lord Kitchener, or which it could be supposed that Lord Kitchener would care to take.

The time has not yet come to place him in that sort of dignified retirement to which an ex-Indian commander-in-chief is sometimes relegated. We really cannot afford to "use up" Lord Kitchener, even if he would consent to the process, as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean or commander-in-chief in Ireland. There are several distinguished generals, who have not made history, to whom such posts could be properly committed. The victor of Omdurman, the conqueror of the Sudan, the creator of the Egyptian army, and the reformer of the Indian military system would be quite absurdly wasted upon them.

Some great Imperial office should be entrusted to this great soldier, worthy of the services he has already rendered, of his own lofty abilities, such as no other man in the Empire could discharge with so much effect.

### The Position of Viceroy

It has been suggested that Lord Kitchener might in due course return to India as Viceroy when the time comes for Lord Minto to vacate his office. There is a good deal to be said for the idea. The appointment would be welcomed in India, where Lord Kitchener's character and abilities have won the respect of all classes and races. Indians and Anglo-Indians would prefer to have a man of real greatness on the Viceregal throne rather than some amiable and dignified nobleman who

has gained his reputation chiefly in the House of Lords, in party politics, and in London society.

A strong and courageous ruler is likely to be needed for India in the next few years, and no one has denied to Lord Kitchener the qualities of strength and courage. Moreover, he now knows the country and the peoples, he is familiar with the political problems, and in Egypt, the Sudan and South Africa he has shown himself as capable in dealing with civil, judicial, railway, and financial questions as with those that are purely military. No governor would repress disorder more firmly or more quietly, with the maximum of effect and the minimum of fuss and talk; and it is with the repression of disorder and lawlessness that Indian Viceroy must be largely occupied for some time to come. If Lord Kitchener, after an interval of rest, should care to go to Government House next year, he would be assuredly well placed there.

### Remodelling the Home Army

But, valuable as he would be in India, we are inclined to think that he might do even better, if less conspicuous, service at home. If the office of commander-in-chief of the British army still existed, Lord Kitchener would obviously be the man to fill it. As it is, that situation is not available. Some of its functions have been transferred to the Inspector-General, and, no doubt, that high post would almost give scope to Lord Kitchener's activities if it were not already in the capable hands of Sir John French.

But the Inspector-General is occupied chiefly in supervising the military system as it exists and reporting on its actual operation. That is a task of the highest importance; but there is one other for which Lord Kitchener seems quite exceptionally fitted—which, indeed, no other officer could perform nearly as well.

And that is the task of doing for the United Kingdom what he has done for India—of completing the inchoate reorganization of our land forces, of co-ordinating the whole on the lines of the scheme which (for good or ill) has now been definitely adopted; of turning the miscellaneous collection of military units with which we are supplied into a real fighting machine, able to develop its full capacity in war and trained and prepared for that single purpose, and no other, in peace time.

## ENGINEERS AS RAILWAY MANAGERS

Though merely a coincidence, it is nevertheless significant that the presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers should both be general managers of two of the most important railways of the United Kingdom. Mr. J. C. Inglis, the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was formerly chief engineer and is now general manager of the Great Western railway. Mr. J. A. F. Aspinall, the president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was previous chief mechanical engineer and is now the general manager of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

On American railways the highest administrative posts are often recruited from the engineering staff. In England, however, the general managers of the railways have usually been drawn from the traffic and occasionally from the legal departments. On the Continental railways of Europe, most of the leading executive officers are also trained engineers, and in view of the fact that railway operation owing to the increased use of mechanical appliances, both as aids to economy and safety in railway working, there is probably more need than ever before for engineering experience by the chief executive officer, without encroaching at all on the duties that fall to the chief engineer and his staff.

## BOMBARDMENT WITH RADIUM

Radium, in its breaking up, said Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, recently, emitted a million times as much energy as was produced by the combination of an equal weight of oxygen and hydrogen. It threw off corpuscles or atoms of helium, moving with one-tenth the velocity of light—or about eighteen thousand miles per second. The condition of a ship exposed to the fire of Dreadnoughts would be child's play compared with the condition of an atom exposed to a battery of these particles. If they imagined a town exposed to a bombardment of shots as large as houses, and moving a thousand times more quickly than any missiles ever shot out of a cannon, they would have some idea of the condition of a gas exposed to the bombardment of radium.

After this year the railroads of New York state which traverse the forest regions must burn oil as locomotive fuel during the summer months, as a means of preventing forest destruction.

## Bells and Their Superstitions

By V. Louise Wrench

That bells are of much antiquity is evident when we know that Bede mentions them as early as the seventh century. It is said that Odocus, Bishop of Llandaff, took away the bells from his church in A.D. 550, during his term of excommunication, while it is probable that Ireland had bells in the day of St. Patrick, who died in 493. These earliest bells however were probably used as handbells.

Those that date before the year 1600 are called "ancients," but many of these have been recast. The oldest bell in Great Britain is believed to be that of St. Chad's, Cloughton, which bears the date 1296. A bell bearing the name of St. Patrick, the age of which is unknown, is preserved at Belfast, and some authorities declare this to be much older. Nearly all these old bells have inscriptions recorded upon them, in some instances accompanied by a device and the name of the donor. Some of the earliest bells bear simple inscriptions to a saint. Very often the words "Ora pro nobis" are found accompanying such inscriptions.

There was an old belief that the ringing of bells would drive away storms, dissipate pestilence, and abash evil spirits who might be hovering near to work harm. Aubrey, in his "Miscellanies," tells us that it was customary to ring St. Adhelm's bell at Malmesbury Abbey, if there was a thunderstorm, in order that all might remain in safety. Owing to this belief inscriptions in Latin relating to this are often found on bells.

The inscriptions in English are sometimes very curious. For instance, at Ashover, Derbyshire, a bell bears the following:

"This old bell rang the downfall of Bonaparte, and broke, April, 1814."

At Bakewell we find a different verse on each bell, the first one being inscribed:

When I begin our merry din  
This band I lead from discord free;

And for the fame of human name,  
May every leader copy me.

The fourth inscription runs thus:  
When men in Hymen's bands unite  
Our merry peals produce delight;

But when Death goes his dreary rounds  
We send forth sad and solemn sounds.

At Kendal church, the fifth bell has the following inscription:  
In wedlock bands  
All ye who join with hands  
Your hearts unite;  
So shall our tuneful tongues combine  
To laud the nuptial rite.

A bell at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, refers to the custom of ringing the bells for the villagers to assemble when a fire broke out:

Lord, quench this furious flame,  
Arise, run, help put out the same!

The Curfew bell is still rung at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and other places, and in remote country villages where the custom is kept up this bell is said to be the signal for ghosts to walk, their visitations lasting till the cock crew. An old hedger who invariably went to bed at a quarter to eight assured me that he would be "frit to death to sit up later for fear o' what 'ee might see."

At Daventry, in Northamptonshire, the "Pancake Bell" is rung on Shrove Tuesday, and at Maidstone it is called the "Fritter Bell." This bell however originated not, as so many suppose, as a signal for people to cook their pancakes, but was the bell calling them to church to be "shriven" before Lent began.

In the Midlands until a few years ago it was the custom for the church bell to be rung in the morning at eight o'clock to summon the "gleaners," who were allowed to pick up fallen corn in the fields. This was called the "Leasing Bell" in North Oxfordshire, and woe betide any unlucky woman whose greed tempted her to start ahead of her neighbors or before the "Leasing Bell" rang!

In some places there still remains a bell-cote outside the church where the sanctus, or "Sauce Bell," once hung. This was rung in pre-reformation times during high mass, so that all who were not able to be at service might kneel when the canon of the mass began. This "Sauce Bell" is distinct from the "Sacrificing Bell," which was a handbell rung inside the church at the elevation of the Host. The "Angelus" and the customs adhering to it are of course well known.

The "Passing Bell" was formerly tolled for a person who was dying, the custom being alluded to by Bede:

When the bell begins to toll,  
Lord, have mercy on the soul.

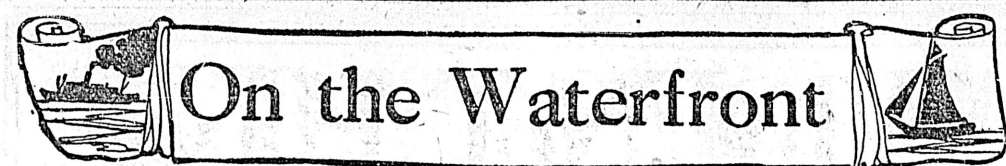
In some places three strokes are sounded for a man, two strokes for a woman, and one for a child before the knell proper is tolled. In other places it is three times the number—that is, three times three for a man—hence the proverb "Nine tailors make a man," which is by some authorities believed to signify "nine tellers make a man."

Boys grow most rapidly in their 17th year; girls in their 15th.









## AYMERIC HAS SMALL CARGO

Captain Boyd's Life in Danger  
During Voyage From Orient

TACOMA MARU TO  
MAKE FIRST SAILING

Entry of Osaka Shosen Kaisha  
Into Trans-Pacific  
Trade

With Captain Boyd recovering from an attack of malaria which threatened his life during the voyage, the steamer AymERIC of the Weir line reached port yesterday morning from Manila and via ports of the Orient. C. H. Gibbons, of this city, who has been conducting a concert tour in India, the Straits Settlements and China, and Japan, and who has been suffering from fever in Japan, was also a passenger on the steamer.

The cargo was a small one, including 6000 sacks of rice and some general Chinese and Japanese merchandise. The cargo was loaded in Manila, and the steamer Tacoma Maru, of the new Osaka Shosen Kaisha line for July 3rd. The advertisement states that for the first months of the service monthly sailings will be given until the whole fleet is delivered from the bulbar, when departures will be fortnightly. The service will be maintained between Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Tacoma, with liberty to call at Manila, Keelung, Yokohama, Shimizu and Victoria. Samuel Samuels & Co., Yokohama, will be the agents at that port.

Puget sound representatives of steamship lines operating to the Orient are not at all apprehensive regarding rumors of a rate war, which, it has been reported, would begin upon the entry of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The latter company will have its first steamer here in July to run in conjunction with the newly completed Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad. Frequent sailings will be provided after that, although only two of the company's steamers are yet launched. A chartered vessel will make at least one voyage for the company.

Members of the trans-Pacific traffic bureau, composed of all the steamship lines running regularly between this coast and the Orient, have sent an invitation to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to join the organization. The bureau has a fixed schedule for all articles of import and export, adjusting its rates according to conditions. Through R. Fukuo, the commercial agent of the new company, with headquarters on the Sound, this matter has been referred to the home office. While no reply has been received, it is the general opinion among steamship men that the Osaka Shosen will become a member and enforce the current rates.

The bureau on this side establishes rates on west-bound cargo, while those for east-bound freight are fixed in the Orient by a similar organization composed of the various lines.

Considering the depressed state of Oriental trade for the past two years, and its present discouraging aspect, local traffic men believe it would be poor policy for the new company to cut rates. However, if such a course is determined upon, other lines are prepared to follow suit.

Trade to the Orient is expected to be light all summer, although in the fall a marked improvement is expected. Exports of flour to the far East are practically nil at present owing to the high price of wheat and the low rate of exchange in Japan and China.

Unofficial reports that the Pacific Mail has cut rates on hemp from 55 cents, the bureau figure, to 47 1/2 cents have not disturbed local shipping circles to any degree, although the Pacific Mail belongs to the organization. Whether the San Francisco line made the reduction in order to meet competition by the Suez canal, or because of competition by Northern lines, is not known, but local traffic men incline to the latter opinion. It is not believed that the bureau will take official notice of the cut or meet for concerted action at the present time. The hemp season is about over, and none will be moving in quantities until fall export begins.

Since the interstate commerce commission's rule compelling publication of proportionate rates on through freight went into effect, imports of hemp through Pacific coast ports have greatly diminished, while the Suez canal is benefited proportionately. However, there are certain points to which it is still more advantageous to ship hemp via the Pacific, notably the state prisons in North Dakota and Minnesota, because of the shorter haul by rail. To the former destination freight is still in a better position than San Francisco, but with a lesser rate the latter port may be better situated in reference to shipping hemp to Stillwater.

Very little hemp is used on this coast, and practically all that is brought here is forwarded to the interior.

**VANCOUVER HARBOR RULES**  
Shipmasters' Association Finally Adopts a List of Regulations

The proposed new regulations for navigation in Vancouver harbor were adopted at the meeting of the Vancouver Shipmasters' Association held on Friday night, with a final amendment to withdraw their suggestion of the line to demark the limit for a 7-knot speed, which had been drawn from Brockton Point to the spire of the church at the Indian Mission, and to substitute one from Brockton Point to the rubbish burner at Hecp's mill.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 29.98; temp. 48; sea moderate. No shipping.

Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 29.98; temp. 45; sea smooth. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Part cloudy, bar. 30.03; temp. 45; sea smooth. Out, three-masted barge, 3 a. m. In, barge, 6:40 a. m.

Estevan, 8 a. m.—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 30.03; temp. 45; sea smooth. Steamer Leebro, discharging at Estevan, 8 a. m.

Pachena, 8 a. m.—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 29.98; temp. 45; sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 29.98; temp. 45; sea smooth. Steamer Rupert City, northbound, 10 a. m.

Point Grey, noon—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 29.98; temp. 50; sea smooth. No shipping.

Pachena, noon—Clear, a west-erly wind; bar. 29.92; temp. 45; sea smooth. No shipping.

Estevan, noon—Clear, calm, bar. 29.98; temp. 51; sea smooth. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Clear, a southwest wind; bar. 30.03; temp. 55; sea smooth. Steamer Leebro anchored here for night.

Pachena, 6 p. m.—Clear, calm, bar. 29.95; temp. 50; sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Calm, clear; bar. 29.95; temp. 60. S. S. Rupert City, southbound, at 3:20 p. m. S. S. Dolphin, southbound, at 3:15 p. m.

Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Clear, a northwest wind; bar. 29.97; temp. 52. No shipping.

Considerable discussion arose over the running of launches between up- and down-river without certified masters, and it was agreed that action will be taken in the matter, after a careful investigation of the conditions.

A letter had been received from the Victoria Shipmasters' association, endorsing the privileges of that association to the members of the local organization, and a reply was sent returning the compliment.

**JAPANESE WARSHIPS LEAVE FOR TACOMA**  
Depart From Vancouver This Morning For Puget Sound Port—Programme for Seattle Visit

This morning the Japanese warships Asio and Soya will complete their visit to Vancouver, and will sail for Tacoma and Seattle. Great preparations are being made for the Seattle visit. The warships will remain at Tacoma until May 27th, when they will go to Seattle. The programme arranged for the Seattle visit is as follows:

Sunday, May 30, 2 p. m.—Joint reception committee, including chamber of commerce, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, mayor, governor, Judge Burke, M. F. Backus, J. D. Lowman, E. F. Blaine and H. W. Treadwell, to assemble at club of commerce, proceeding thence on navy yard tender Pawtucket to meet fleet; 3 p. m., arrival of fleet; 2:15 p. m., board flag-ship and pay respects to admiral and his staff officers.

Monday, May 31—8:30 p. m., reception to officers Japanese fleet by Judge and Mrs. Thomas Burke.

Tuesday, June 1—Japanese sailors to join parade on exposition grounds; all officers, Japanese consul and C. T. Takahashi invited to speakers' platform at dedication exercises; invitation to admiral, staff officers and captains of ships, Japanese Consul T. Tanaka and C. T. Takahashi for luncheon and dinner given at exposition.

Wednesday, June 2—Given over to entertainment provided by local Japanese.

Thursday, June 3—Invitations to officers and men of Japanese fleet to attend military tournament in stadium; 8 p. m., military reception and ball at new armory hall by National Guards of Washington to Japanese and American fleets—officers and reception committee of exposition, chamber of commerce and city to participate.

Friday, June 4—Japanese naval day at exposition; 8 p. m., reception at armory hall by Japanese Consul T. Tanaka.

Saturday, June 5, to June 9, inclusive—Given over to programme arranged by Japanese.

June 8—Banquet to officers of fleet by chamber of commerce, exposition and Japanese Association.

**JEANETTE TO HAVE VALUABLE CARGO**  
San Francisco Whaler to Bring Whole of Season's Trapping From Arctic

The whaler Jeanette will leave San Francisco this week for Point Barrow, and is expected to bring back to the Golden Gate one of the most valuable cargoes that ever came out of the Arctic. The Jeanette is at present being outfitted by Liebes and Co., of San Francisco, to carry stores and ammunition to Point Barrow for distribution among the Liebes' northern trading and trapping stations.

Under ordinary circumstances the vessels of the whaling fleet carry these supplies. This year the other ships were not sent north. This made the sending of the Jeanette a necessity. Upon her safe arrival at Point Barrow depends next winter's supply of furs, and to insure her against danger, she will carry a pilot crew. After delivering her cargo the Jeanette will return to San Francisco with a big cargo of valuable furs gathered from a score of trading posts. She will have on board practically the whole of one season's trapping and trading, which will probably be the richest freight that ever came out of the Arctic on one ship.

## SPECIAL EXCURSIONS FROM SOUND CITIES

Steamers Iroquois and Chippewa to Bring Tourists for Empire Day

An entirely new sailing schedule of the International S. S. Company on the route between here and Seattle goes into effect today. As already announced the Chippewa will be definitely withdrawn from the route, but prior to that time she will make two special excursion trips to bring tourists here for Empire day.

Today the Chippewa will arrive at 1:30 from Seattle, leaving again for the Puget sound city at 4:30 p. m. The steamer Iroquois will arrive here from Bellingham today at 4:30 p. m., sailing again for that city at 6 p. m. On Monday the S. S. Iroquois will be placed permanently on the Seattle-Victoria route and will arrive here at 6 in the morning after leaving the Sound at midnight Sunday. She will sail again from here at 9 a. m. and this schedule will be maintained throughout the summer. The Chippewa tomorrow will make a special excursion trip on the Bellingham-Victoria route, arriving here at 12 noon and leaving again at 7 p. m.

On her withdrawal from the Victoria run the Chippewa will be placed on the Seattle-Bellingham route where she will ply during the summer months.

**HEAVY YEAR'S SHIPPING TO YUKON POINTS**  
Keen Competition to Northern River Results in Reduced Rates

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—Judging from the freight rates at present being quoted to shippers from Yukon river points via St. Michael, the present year will witness some interesting developments. The up-river season is opening with rates much lower than they were last year, and some of those watching the situation predict a bitter fight during the brief summer.

Last year the Northern Navigation Company, the largest concern operating on the Yukon, asked \$73 per ton for cargo from Seattle to Fairbanks. This year the rate is \$65.

The big company's strongest rival, the North American Trading & Transportation Company, is preparing for a heavy business, and through its agents, the Schubach-Hamilton Steamship Company, is quoting rates of between \$40 and \$50 to Fairbanks. A rate just as low is being asked by the Yukon Transportation & Trading Company.

By the Alaska Steamship and Pacific Coast Steamship Companies the Northern Navigation Company ships its cargo, giving frequent service. D. W. Burchard, agent for the Yukon company, states that during the season his firm will probably give at least one sailing a week to St. Michael up the river. Mr. Burchard says that a busy season is in prospect, with a large amount of freight in sight.

The North American Trading & Transportation Company has a traffic agreement with the Schubach-Hamilton Steamship Company, and C. H. Hamilton, of the latter firm, is ready in Alaska for the summer to look after business. The steamship company is well equipped this year to handle a large amount of freight, and with lower rates, expects to give its strong competitor no end of worry.

The Schubach-Hamilton Company for the first time in the passenger business to Nome, with the steamer St. Croix, while its freight fleet is larger than ever.

The Yukon Trading & Transportation Company will ship by the steamer St. Helens, which is fixed for three voyages. Altogether the situation is somewhat unsettled and some bitter commercial warfare may follow.

Transportation men asking the lower rates state that they are now on a reasonable basis, and under the lower freight rates many independent merchants will again be able to enter business. This situation, they claim, will result in much more freight being shipped than heretofore.

**HOLT HILL ON OVERDUE LIST**  
Well Known British Ship Again Subject of Speculations by Gamblers in Insurance

The British ship Holt Hill is again on the overdue list. The well-known British ship, which was on the overdue list on account of her long voyage to Victoria with general merchandise some time ago when her aged captain died en route, is now out 139 days from Liqueur for Liverpool. She is believed to be making the voyage by way of Cape Horn. The British ship Hargreaves, also bound from the west coast of South America to Liverpool, is also on the overdue market. She is also thought to be sailing via the Cape of Good Hope. Both vessels are reinsured at 10 per cent.

**BUILT TO COMBAT HEAVY ICE FIELDS**  
Steamship Florizell Marks a New Departure in Shipbuilding

New York, May 22.—The Red Cross Line's new passenger steamer Florizell, which is to ply between this port and Halifax and St. John's, sailed on her maiden trip today. She will alternate with her sister ship the Rosalind, in making regular trips weekly.

The Florizell was launched in January of this year, and marks a new departure in the line of shipbuilding, especially constructed to combat heavy ice fields such as are frequently encountered at the entrance to St. John's harbor. Her bows are so constructed and reinforced as to enable her to easily ride and crush whatever ice she may come in contact with in transit. The Florizell is a twin screw vessel.

For Northern B. C.  
On her way to Northern B. C. ports the C. P. R. steamer Princess Beatrice will leave on Monday night. Among her passengers will be Mr.

Wolfshon for Jedway; W. H. Halliday and Mr. Velso, for Alert Bay; Mr. Schreiber for Prince Rupert.

Hesperian Due at Montreal  
The Allan liner Hesperian is due in Montreal this evening. She passed Cape Race, inward bound, on Thursday afternoon.

Crew Escaped.  
New York, May 22.—A one-masted freight lighter was capsized by high seas and a strong north-east wind off Coney Island to-day. The crew of three men were thrown into the sea, but were rescued by the steam tug that had been towing the lighter.

Overhauling Princess May.  
The C. P. R. steamer Princess May is undergoing a thorough general overhauling at the Hudson Bay company's wharf in the harbor. On Tuesday she will go to Esquimaut where work upon her will be completed. On June 1st she enters the Skagway service alternating with the Princess Beatrice on that route.

Having Engines Installed  
The hull of the river steamer Omicron, which was launched at the yards of the Cameron Lumber company last week, is at present lying at the Victoria Machinery depot, where the engines of the old river steamer Camdonia are being installed in her. The installation will take some weeks, and she will not be ready for service on the Skeena river until towards the end of June.

Visitors to Vancouver  
Among the passengers who sailed last night for Vancouver aboard the S. S. Charmer were Messrs. P. M. Linklater, Fullerton, Stewart, Turner, Casey, le Tressartier, J. McNeil, E. H. Chade, West, E. B. Deane, H. Stone, H. Aaronson, Simmons, Gilroy, Cork, James, Donahue, R. A. Welsh, B. G. Brown, Graham, Mrs. A. G. McKinney and Miss Monroe.

Stern Wheeler for Gorge  
The stern wheel steamer White Swan Flyer, Captain Roy Troup, commences service on the route from James Bay Causeway to the Gorge this afternoon, the first sailing leaving the causeway at 1 p. m. After that time she will make hourly trips until darkness ensues. Tomorrow the vessel will inaugurate an hourly service commencing at 9 a. m. and continuing until 6 p. m. The vessel is superior in every respect to the Craigflower, which was run by Captain Troup last summer. She is both faster and has more passenger accommodation.

Model for Exhibition  
The excellent model of the Princess Charlotte, which has adorned the window of the C. P. R. freight and passenger office on Government street

PARCELS  
Delivered to any part of the city at 10 Cents  
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.  
Telephone 129

WHITE STAR --- Dominion Line  
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool  
Canada.....June 13, July 17, Aug. 21  
\*Laurentic new, June 19, July 24, Aug. 28  
Dominion.....May 22, June 26, July 31  
\*Meganic, new.....July 3, Aug. 7  
Ottawa.....May 29, July 10, Aug. 14  
\*Largest and finest steamers on the St. Lawrence route. T. H. Larke, Passenger Agent, 709 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash. U. S. A. or Local Agents.

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12 233 8.0 14.11 1.7 .....  
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21 200 8.9 10.52 0.2 .....  
22 216 8.9 11.20 0.3 .....  
23 221 8.6 12.05 0.6 .....  
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The Scenic Highway  
Thro' the Land of Fortune  
Reduced Round-Trip To the East May 17, June 2, 3, July 1, 2, 3, August 11, 12

Through Service to CHICAGO  
Effective May 23, the North Coast Limited—the crack train of the Northwest—will afford through electric-lighted drawing room sleeping car service, Pacific Coast to Chicago, daily

Buffet-library-observation car with barber, bath and every accessory. Dining cars—a la carte—for all meals  
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY FOR ALL LINES  
Ask about the low round trip summer fares.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. E. E. BLACKWOOD, Gen. Agt.  
255 Morrison Street, Portland. 1234 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

**Northern Pacific Railway**  
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle: June 1 to October 15. Rainier National Park and Paradise Valley, by auto or rail, from Tacoma, June 1 to October 1. Yellowstone Park Season June 5 to September 25. Rose Festival, Portland: June 7 to 12. Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress, Spokane: August 9 to 14.

**SALMON'S GRAND DERBY SWEEP**

**Last Day Monday**

Now For a Good Rickey!  
VICKERS LONDON DRY  
The Best Gin You Ever Tasted

Raddler & Tanlon, B. C. Agents.  
D. O. Roblin, Toronto, General Canadian Agent.

PARCELS  
Delivered to any part of the city at 10 Cents  
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# VICTORIA-THEATRE

SUMMER SEASON 1909.

COMMENCING TOMORROW EVENING  
LAST TIME. "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."  
Commencing Tomorrow Evening

EDMUND GARDINER COM'Y

"Captain Swift"

Prices ..... 25c, 50c, 75c | Matinee Saturday, Prices 25c, 50c

## PANTAGES

WEEK MAY 24th  
MISS BELLE ROSA and JAS. GREEN  
In "The Chorus Girl."  
TIM OWSLEY  
Comedian of Color.  
THE GUYS  
Singing and Dancing.  
BEVERSTEDT BROS.  
Musical Comedy.  
JAMES DIXON  
"The Roustabout."  
BIOGRAPH  
Funny Animations.

NEW GRAND THEATRE  
Phone 518. Phone 518.  
Sullivan and Considine Big Holiday Bill.  
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 24th.  
Six Star Features.

THE TOLLEYS  
Trick and Comedy Specialists.  
MANN and FRANKS.  
Presenting Their Characteristic Singing  
Travesty. "From the Sublime  
to the Ridiculous."  
WARD BROTHERS  
The Dandy Dancing Dandies.  
DON and THOMPSON  
In Comedy Singing Eccentricities, etc.  
SHIBERT LINDLEY CO.  
In the Comedy Playlet, "Her Own Mother"  
by S. S. Shibert.  
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In Pictured Melodies.  
Latest Parisian Comedy Pictures.  
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When the warm weather arrives:  
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Colgate's Violet or Cashmere  
Bouquet, each 25c; Men's  
Violet or Borated, each 25c.  
Both these reliable makes are  
put up in handsome tin cases,  
pretty and dainty enough for any  
toilet table.

Hall's Central Drug Store

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Victoria, B. C.

Advertise In THE COLONIST

## GRATEFUL TO GREAT BRITAIN

Admiral Iijichi Speaks of Debt  
Which His Country  
Owes to Ally

Vancouver, May 22.—Acknowledgment of the debt of Japan to Great Britain for the position in which not only the Japanese navy, but the position of Japan today, was made by Admiral Iijichi when he responded to the toast drunk to him at the luncheon given by Mayor Douglas of Vancouver, at the Vancouver hotel. Admiral Iijichi knew of that debt better than most Japanese officers, he being made his first visit to Canada as a cadet on a British man-of-war, H. M. S. Malacca, one-time of the Esquimalt squadron, which had been given to Japan when Great Britain was founding the navy for Japan. Admiral Iijichi said: "As you know, Japan and Great Britain are two great nations firmly and rigidly tied by the strong tie of alliance. I hope and trust that the mutual regard and goodwill which are now so happily established may become every day more firmly rooted between these two great empires to the mutual benefit of both and for the peace of the world. Whatever Japan is today, she owes to your Mother Country, Great Britain, in a great measure. For all these debts we can hardly find words to express our thankful acknowledgment."

The address of the Admiral followed a speech by Mayor Douglas. He referred to the first visit to Esquimalt some fifteen years ago of a Japanese war vessel, and the good impression which the visitors had left upon the citizens of Vancouver by the lavish hospitality they had extended. This time we had been honored with two visits of historic renown, and our present visitors were equally lavish in their hospitality. He hoped that this would be but the precursor of many more visits and that our Japanese friends would come often. Consul Yada, in an eloquent speech in English at his reception the night before had referred to the object of these visits as the promotion of a closer acquaintance and better feeling socially and commercially between the subjects of the two great Island Empires. He had also referred to the fact that Canada was a great wheat producing country, and that the people of his country were rapidly changing from the consumption of rice as a food product to that of bread, and would be good customers in years to come for Canadian flour. In this aspect of the case, His Worship said, Vancouver was very much interested. Inside of three years, fifty million bushels of Alberta No. 1 Red would be pouring through this port to the markets of the world, and he hoped to see a good portion of that ground into flour in Vancouver and shipped to Japan to feed the teeming millions of that progressive empire. His Worship referred to the fact that local Japanese had given evidence of their allegiance to the British Empire at the time of the South African war by subscribing a fund of money for hospital use or otherwise, and also by offering to send a contingent of men. It was true that there had been some friction locally over economic questions. Our Japanese citizens were so energetic and enterprising

that they had absorbed a good portion of the fishing and lumbering operations of British Columbia, thereby arousing the hostility of white labor and causing a demand for the restriction of Japanese immigration. In this matter the Japanese government had won the admiration of Canadians by the consideration they had shown by agreeing at the request of the Canadian government, to restrict Japanese immigration to this country to less than 500 per year, although under the treaty made with Great Britain, with the consent of the Canadian government, they had the right to send over thousands annually. But he was informed by the distinguished guest upon his right, Admiral Iijichi, that these labor troubles were not peculiar to Canada. In Japan many of the mines had been purchased by English and American capitalists, and were operated by white men, thereby arousing the jealousy and animosity of Japanese laborers, so that the Japanese people were in a position to understand and appreciate these little matters. His worship referred to a misconception that had been put upon the action of the finance committee of



THE LATE ROBT. HOLLOWAY  
Pioneer of Cariboo.

the council in refusing to make a large grant for the entertainment of their distinguished guests, being hampered by a closeness in civic finances. He was pleased to say that his council welcomed the visit of our Japanese allies most heartily, as was evidenced by the presence there today of nearly the entire aldermanic body. He concluded by expressing the wish that the remaining days of the visit would be as pleasant as those that had gone before, and hoped that their visitors would come again, and come often. After the luncheon a special car,

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Beautiful Hair is now within the reach of every woman who will use

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The Original remedy that kills the dandruff germ

Herpicide is the only remedy that strikes at the very root of air trouble by destroying the dandruff germ, after which the hair is bound to resume its natural beauty and abundance.

The wonderful success of Newbro's Herpicide has brought out many preparations claiming to kill the dandruff germ. There is but one genuine dandruff germ destroyer and all other remedies, making such a claim hope to trade upon the reputation of genuine Herpicide.

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A Pennsylvania woman, whose hair is of extreme length and beauty, writes: "I find that by the continued use of Herpicide my hair is growing longer and thicker than ever before."

Don't waste your money on new and untried remedies that claim to equal Herpicide when you can buy the original and genuine article at any drug store. Herpicide stops itching itself of the scalp almost instantly.

Send 10 cents in stamps to THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. L., Windsor, Ont., for sample and booklet. One Dollar Bottles Guaranteed. At Drug Stores. When you call for HERPICIDE do not accept a substitute. Applications at prominent Barber Shops.

CYRUS H. BOWES - Special Agent  
98 Government Street



placed at the disposal of the Mayor by the B. C. Electric Railway Company, was boarded and the guests were conveyed to New Westminster where they were taken to the lacrosse match by His Worship Mayor Keary, of that city. The Japanese visitors displayed enthusiastic interest in the progress of the game and were keen in appreciating the fine points of the play.

Mayor Keary afterwards entertained the party at his residence, where Mrs. Keary, assisted by a number of fair young ladies of the Royal City, provided generous entertainment. A photograph was taken of all present in the ground at Mayor Keary's residence, and after the exchange of many

cheers for His Worship and Mrs. Keary, the party returned to Vancouver.

**Stormed By Suffragettes.**  
Sheffield, Eng., May 22.—A political meeting that was being addressed here last night by Premier Asquith was stormed by a crowd of suffragettes. The women, however, failed to effect an entrance to the hall, and several of them were injured in encounters with the police. Mr. Asquith was obliged to make his exit secretly through a side door before the proceedings had ended.

**Father Ignatius Murdered.**  
Toms, Russia, May 22.—The priest

Ignatius, leader of the Monarchist movement in Toms, and editor of the Monarchist organ, was found murdered in his bed today. The crime was actuated by political motives.

**Jews May Go to Caucasus.**  
St. Petersburg, May 22.—According to a special imperial order just issued Jews will be given admission to the health resorts in the Caucasus. This step reverses the action taken recently by the Governor of the Caucasus who, six weeks ago, issued orders that Jews be denied admission to the Caucasus during the coming season.

Subscribe For THE COLONIST

# Left-Over Snaps in Burleith Park

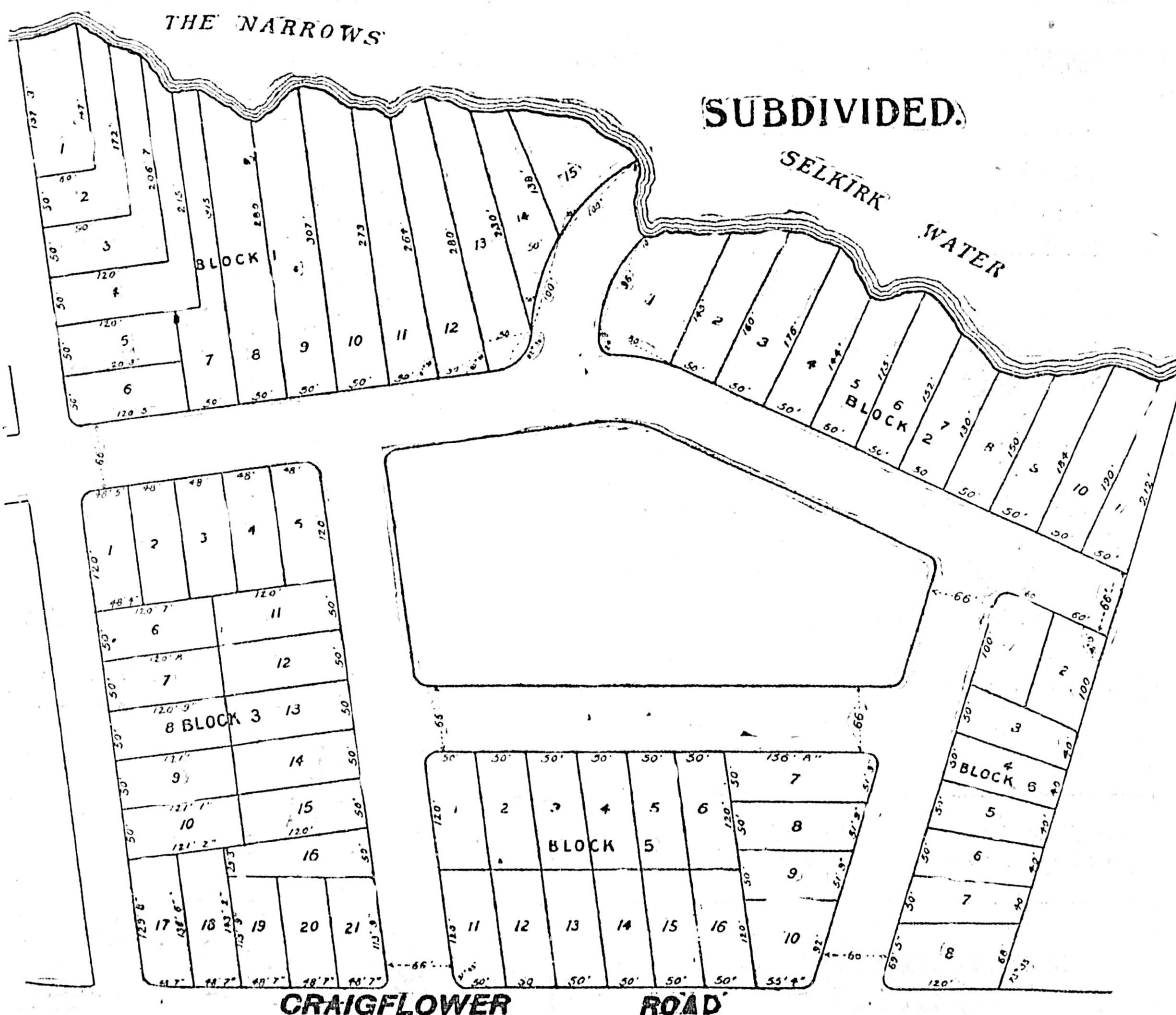
## WATERFRONT LOTS

We have re-listed the following waterfront lots at what are practically original prices. In several cases determined buyers paid options on two lots, eventually taking only one. Owing to the delayed staking we have found it impossible to release these options earlier. Those who have been anxiously awaiting for this announcement will find below all available lots, together with sizes and prices:

- Block 1—Lot 5. 50 x 120. Deposit forfeited. Beautiful lot .....\$750
- Lot 13. Grand snap for someone, 50 feet frontage and 280 feet deep....\$1,700
- Lot 15. Great stretch of waterfront—about 140 feet. Triangular shaped. Land sides 138 and 100 feet. Beautifully situated .....\$1,800
- Block 2—Lot 1. Just released from option. 80 feet frontage, and depth 145 feet...\$2,000
- Lot 5. Averages 50 x 120 feet. Near the Dunsmuir boathouse. Very picturesque. Was held under option, now released .....\$1,775
- Lots 8 and 9. 50 feet frontage, depth ranging from 130 to 180 feet. Two superb lots .....\$1,800
- Block 3—Lot 1. 48 x 120 feet .....\$750
- Lots 2 and 3. 48 x 120 feet .....\$700
- Lots 6 to 15 inclusive. 50 x 120 feet .....\$700
- Block 5—Lots 4, 5 and 6. 50 x 120 feet .....\$600
- Lot 7. 50 x 156 feet .....\$900
- Lot 9. Averages 50 x 100 feet .....\$750
- Lot 10. Splendid corner, 55 feet frontage on Craigflower Road .....\$800
- Lot 11. 50 x 120 feet .....\$800
- Lots 12 to 16 inclusive. 50 x 120.....\$700

Terms on all these, one-third cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

Spend a part of the holiday looking over this property. Clip out the accompanying plan. By consulting it and the stakes you can easily locate any lot. Then come and see us on Tuesday morning.



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Total Assets.....\$53,000,000

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COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

## MUSIC AND DRAMA

### New Grand Theatre

There will be three opportunities Monday night for the public to see Sullivan and Conlins big comedy holiday road show bill that comes to the New Grand theatre this week. An extra show has been added Monday night only. The first performance will commence at 7 o'clock, and the second at 8.20 so that the public will be able to see the comedy show at the Grand and witness the fireworks display later in the evening. The third show will commence at 9.30 p. m.

This week an expensive bill of pure comedy is sent to the grand, having for the headliner "Her Own Mother," a royal laugh by S. S. Serbert, who brings his own company here to perform it, and will appear in the cast himself. "Her Own Mother" is one of those delightfully humorous comedies that compel unrestrained laughter by its natural, honest, and homelike scenes. It is a home comedy, in which

dandies, add their share to the humor in several clever dances with some entirely new steps, and the Tarlows with humor on bicycles makes the last of the big importations.

Thomas J. Price has a new song illustrated depicting child life in all its enjoyment, and there are also three new French comedy pictures on the bill.

The object of the public in going to vaudeville shows at the Grand is to be amused, and this week the Grand will serve its mission better than ever.

### Victoria Theatre, This Week.

Tomorrow night "Captain Swift" will be on the bill at the Victoria Theatre, starting the third week of Edmund Gardiner's engagement here. The play will mark a new departure, as hitherto he has put on comedies. Both of his prior productions have been marked successes, and the public will attend tomorrow confident that his judgment will have been again wisely exercised. It is not always easy to choose the right play for a Victoria audience, but he has hit the mark both



MANN AND FRANKS

In the Singing Travesty "From the Sublime to the Ridiculous," Grand Theatre.

a wife, a husband and a friend get into complications of a most humorous nature. The husbands submission is found in the climax.

Mann and Miss Franks being a singing travesty of the right kind with good melody humorous lines and strong cultivated voices that have won favor on three tours. In "From the Sublime to the ridiculous" they are seen at their very best, and prove irresistible to the audience. Don and Thompson with "The Sailor and the Maid," a satirical song and dance turn appropriately costumed, will be a big draw and add more fun to the sum total.

Ward Brothers, the dandy dancing

times so far, and one can well understand how by way of a change he should select a heavier play. In fact, "Captain Swift," though not without humorous passages, has many of the earmarks of a tragedy.

It is the life story of a man who, with many good and attractive qualities, never really had a chance in life. Born out of wedlock, he was put out to nurse in the family of an old servant, by whom he was abused, till finally he ran away to Australia. Having from infancy found every man's hand turned against him, he is at war with society, and true bushranger, apparently making a success of his freebooting existence. His last coup is a raid

on a Queensland bank, after which he goes to London under the name of Wilding.

While there he saves the life of Mr. Seabrook, and is invited to his house. Later it turns out that Mrs. Seabrook is his mother, and there is a wonderful scene in which she discovers herself to her son. He falls in love with a cousin, but she is intended for his half brother, and further complications ensue. Meantime the detectives track him to London, and he is betrayed to them by his rascally foster father, who is hoping for the \$500 reward. However, thanks to his resourcefulness, and the kindness of a Mr. Gardiner, an Australian squatter then in London, he evades arrest. Finally he commits suicide as the only means of averting the scandal which would otherwise overwhelm his mother.

Such is the brief outline of Haddon Chambers' great play. It is full of dramatic situations, and many of the scenes are full of power. The lines also are good. Judging from the rehearsal, Mr. Gardiner is going to give a finished performance as in former plays, and a great dramatic treat may be expected this week. Needless to say, new scenery is being specially painted for the play.

### Pantages Theatre:

The "Chorus Girl," "Flossie Flip," and all of the excellent classic comedy that goes with this masterpiece, is to be at the Pantages theatre all of this week. Belle Ross and James Green, than whom there are no better in the line of wholesome comedy, are bringing it here, and that is a sufficient guarantee.

Tim Owsley, the big sorrow extirpator of the Black Patch Co., has taken the vaudeville fever and will be on the great comedy Jubilee programme. Tim is said to be as good as Ernest Hogan ever dared be. The Boyerstedt Bros., in a musical comedy, carrying special scenery, create harmony and mirth.

The Greys, singers and dancers, juveniles, and good ones, James Dixon, singing "The Rosary," and funny moving pictures, complete what looks to be the best yet.

### PEACEMAKERS IN COAL STRIKE PROGRESS

Miners Have Agreed to Go Back to Work on Old Agreement Pending Investigation

Macleod, Alta., May 22.—Real progress was made in the effort to make peace in the coal mine trouble by the conciliation board. The position of affairs tonight is that the miners have agreed to go back to work on the agreement prevailing before April 1, pending an investigation before the board. The operators have not consented as yet, but a meeting of the operators will be held tomorrow morning, when they will come to a conclusion and probably agree to the proposition.

### A Horticulturist Dies.

Jamaica, Long Island, May 22.—Chas. Lallen, a well known horticulturist, died in his home at Flora Park yesterday, aged 81 years. For thirty years he ran an extensive business as a seed grower and bulb raiser and is said to have been the first to supply gladioli to the market. He wrote several books on horticulture and agriculture.

## REMOVAL SALE

Greatly reduced prices on all our stock, as it must go before July first. Now is the time to select your Stove, Range, and Kitchen Furnishings. Remember, sale lasts only one month

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Handy to the cars, protected from the wind. All good land and chiefly under cultivation.

**\$50 CASH**

And \$10 per month will buy any of them. Discount for cash.

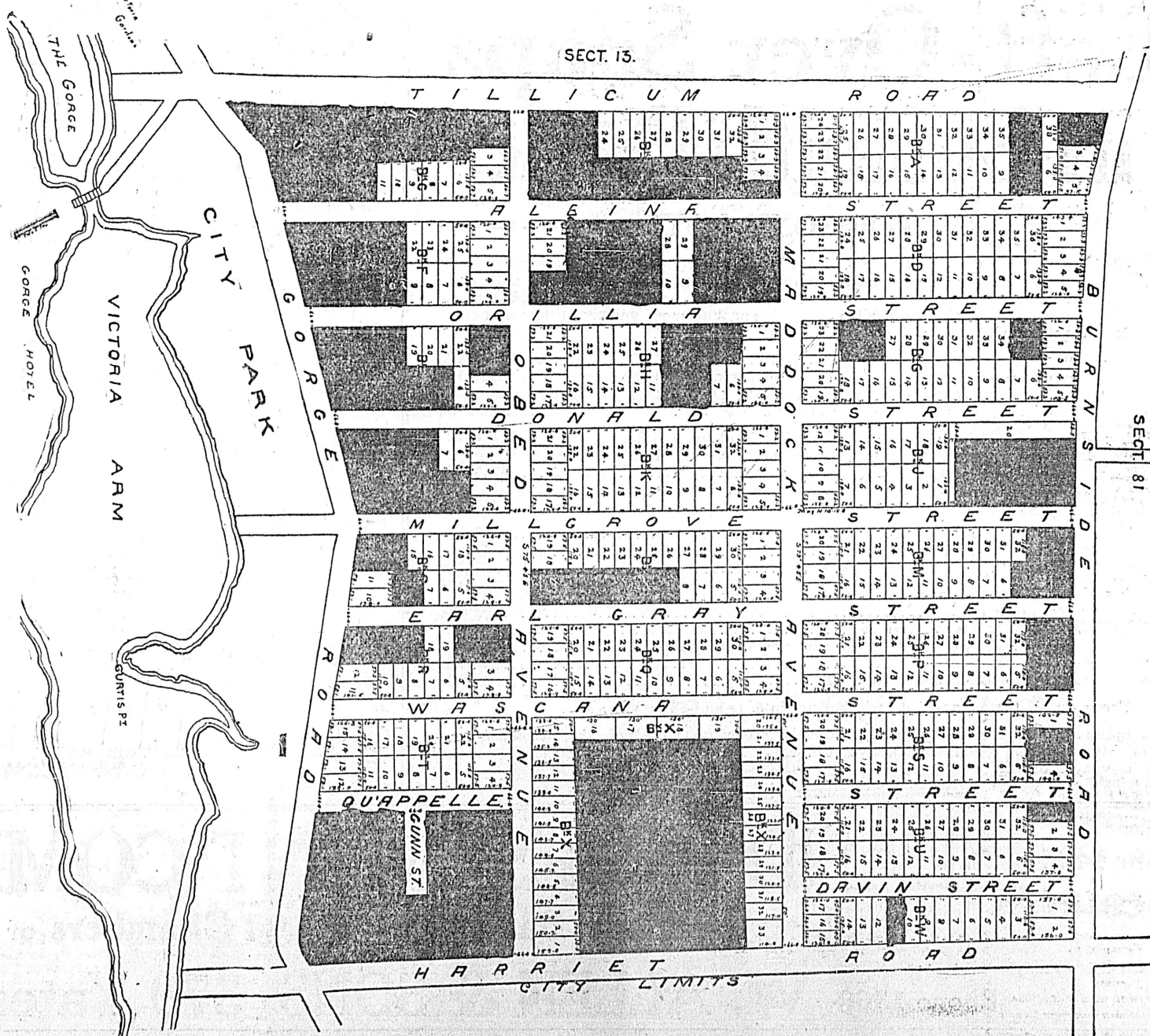
\$100 allowed to each purchaser buying 6 lots.  
\$50 allowed to each purchaser buying 3 lots.

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It was a theory of a physician in Ottawa, that if the amounts of bitter principle in fruit juice could be doubled, the curative property would be increased, not twice but many times.

After many tests, this physician succeeded in forcing into the combined fruit juices an additional atom of bitter principle, and in doing so formed an entirely new compound. To the combined juices were added valuable tonics and antiseptics and the whole made into tablets.

These are "Fruit-a-tives"—the only remedy known to science that is made of fruit. The wonderful cures in cases of Stomach Trouble, Biliousness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Chronic Headaches and Neuralgia, Kidney Liver and Skin Diseases are due solely to the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" contain the medicinal properties of fruit. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

## The Finals In Ladies' Golf Championship



MISS NORA COMBE  
Last Year's Champion and This Year's Runner-Up.



Miss Pooley, Putting.



MISS V. POOLEY  
Winner of Lady's Championship, Addressing the Ball.

## MISS POOLEY IS CHAMPION

Finals in Ladies' Golf Championship at Oak Bay Links

SEVERAL OTHER COMPETITIONS

Results in Ladies' Foursome and Handicap Singles

tee. Her shot was of good distance and straight and when Miss Pooley drove, there was nothing between the two positions. The latter in playing her second took an iron and laid her ball well up the hill and on the pin. Miss Combe played a brassie and overshot the hole. Miss Pooley on her first putt laid her ball dead on the hole and the match and championship was hers.

The score by holes follows:

| Hole. | Miss Pooley | Miss Combe |
|-------|-------------|------------|
| 1     | 5           | 6          |
| 2     | 6           | 5          |
| 3     | 4           | 5          |
| 4     | 6           | 7          |
| 5     | 4           | 6          |
| 6     | 4           | 5          |
| 7     | 4           | 4          |
| 8     | 5           | 5          |
| 9     | 4           | 4          |
| 10    | 3           | 4          |
| 11    | 7           | 5          |
| 12    | 5           | 5          |
| 13    | 5           | 6          |
| 14    | 5           | 4          |
| 15    | 4           | 4          |
| 16    | 5           | 6          |
| Total | 78          | 81         |

Miss Pooley wins four up and two to play.

Men's Championship.

The finals for the men's championship will probably not come off until Tuesday.

In the first round all drew lyes but four. B. G. Goward won from J. B. Pemberton by default and D. L. Gillespie defeated F. R. Fitcher one up.

The result of the second round was as follows:

H. W. Treat, C. J. Prior—Prior by default.  
F. J. Fulton, H. A. Collinson—Collinson by default.

B. M. Combe, H. D. Twigg—Twigg, three up, two to play.

A. P. Luxton, C. W. Rhodes—Luxton five up and four to play.

W. P. Pemberton, J. R. Andrews—Pemberton by default.

G. R. Talbot, Bird—Talbot two up and one to play.

J. S. Matterson, R. Wickham—Matterson nine up and seven to play.

A. T. Goward, B. G. Goward—A. T. Goward six up and four to play.

D. L. Gillespie, A. W. Jones—Jones four up.

J. W. Ambrey, S. Gillespie—Ambrey by default.

R. M. Pooley, G. Johnston—Pooley by default.

C. D. Stimson, A. Coles—Coles by default.

S. Car, J. Rithet—Carr four up and two to play.

J. M. Reade, J. Criddle—Read four up and three to play.

J. Stimson, A. S. Robertson—Robertson by default.

M. Ramsdell, J. C. Ford—Ford by default.

LOGICAL ECZEMA CURE  
ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS

After treating eczema for years as a practically incurable blood disease, the medical world is greatly interested in the discovery that it is not a blood disease at all, but is due to a parasite in the skin itself. This parasite is easily destroyed by the external application of a compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc. This will quickly kill all eczema germs, while soothing and refreshing the skin.

Mrs. Henry Harvey of Black Lake, Que., tells how she was cured after 10 years of suffering.

"I had been a sufferer from fatal eczema for about 10 years. I was treated unavailingly by several doctors and remedies. About two years ago I saw D. D. D. advertised. I at once decided to give it a trial and sent for a sample bottle, which cured me in a couple of weeks and I have not had it since. D. D. D. has been a god-send to me as well as many others."

No matter how terribly you suffer from eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, etc., you will feel instantly soothed and the itch allayed at once, when a few drops of this oil of wintergreen compound is applied. The cures all seem to be permanent.

For free sample bottle write to The D. D. D. Laboratory, Department V. C., 23, Jordan street, Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

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Vancouver and Victoria Line Up for Senior Championship

BIG FEATURE OF CELEBRATION

North Ward and Vancouver in Junior Game as Preliminary

The big lacrosse match tomorrow morning will attract the crowds, as all those interested in any way in the national pastime will be on hand to see Victoria's team make its debut for 1909. The local lads will cross

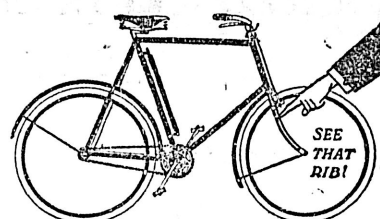
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Each month we give away ten beautiful 109-piece dinner sets. A coupon is in every 49-lb. sack of Flour. Duplicate coupons are kept in this office, and ten are drawn each month. The winning numbers are published in this space.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.



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60 Pairs Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, low heel. Price .....\$1.50  
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30 Pairs Men's Patent Oxfords, tan top....\$5.00  
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30 Pairs Men's Box Calf Blucher.....\$2.25  
30 Pairs Men's Patent Bluchers, at a great bargain. Regular price \$4.50, now.....\$3.50  
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DELICIOUS  
Chocolates

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Wholesale Manufacturers of Pure Candy  
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HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibbs's 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages Theatre.

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BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 616 Pembroke St. 121

**CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.**  
GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed, unbecoming and parasols made, repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 703 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267. 421

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ALFRED JONES will promptly do all your repairs, lathes and other fence work done; dog houses, ladders, steps, hot beds in stock and made to order. 409 Fort and Blanchard. Office Phone B-2911; residence phone, B-799. 112

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**DYE WORKS.**  
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 290. J. C. Kenfrew, proprietor.

**VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—115**  
Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

**PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318**  
Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

**ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING.**  
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

**HAIRDWARE.**  
E. G. FRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.**  
Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 31 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

**JUNK.**  
BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1629 Store street. Phone 1336.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

**LODGES AND SOCIETIES.**  
A.O.F. Court Northern Light No. 5325, Meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

**K. of P. No. 1.** For West Lodge Friday, K. of P. Hall, Cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 541.

**SONS OF ENGLAND.** Pride of Island Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President, H. O. Savage. Secretary, H. T. Gravin, 1921 Oak Bay Ave.

**SONS OF ENGLAND.** B. S. Alexander Lodge 116 Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall, A. E. Kent, 506 Fort street. President, J. Critchley. Secretary, Sidney, B. C. 116

**NOVELTY WORKS.**  
L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

**PAPERHANGING.**  
JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, Kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A-1589.

**POTTERY WARE, ETC.**  
SEVER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. E. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

**GRAVEL.**  
B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot of Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit on Royal Bay.

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SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1169 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

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GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

**SCAVENGING.**  
VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 622. Ashes and rubbish removed. 112

**E. LINES.** Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt street. Phone B-1799.

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 22. 41

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued)

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STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

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GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

**TEAS AND COFFEES.**  
PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Casleton, Manager.

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WINTERBURN, W. G. Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery, gasoline engines a specialty. 457 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 22.

**JAPANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.**—All kinds of labor contracts. 1601 Government street. Phone 1630.

**COSY CORNER General Employment Bureau.** also department for rooms and board. Mrs. Newton. Phone 1440. Office hours, 9 to 11 and 2 to 3.30, 616 Fort street, Victoria. 418

**THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.**  
Phone 447. 938 Yates Street.

WANTED—Three women for housecleaning. 418

WANTED—Immediately, a mother's general assistant; kind, easy home, references (city). 418

WANTED—A general maid, plain cooking, and to assist generally, Gorge Road; references. 418

WANTED—Superior nurse maid; youngest three years; references (city). 418

WANTED—Position for morning governess, English, music, French, drawing. 418

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
CASH REGISTER for sale. Apply 803 Government St. 421

FOR SALE—10 Bakeries, Limited, shares, \$67.50. W. Box 213, Port. 422

FOR SALE—New 21-ft. launch with complete equipment. \$485. Hintz Electric Co., Government St. 422

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL still for sale. Apply 181, Colist. 422

HORSE and barber clippers to be sharpened and ground at Pichon & Lott, 42 Johnson St. 422

LAUNCH for sale; good strong boat in fine condition. 3 horse-power Buffalo engine. Apply Box 182, Colist. 422

FINE Heintzman & Co., piano for sale; cheap for spot cash. Apply Box No. 183, Colist. office. 422

WANTED—Side drum and sticks, second-hand; must be in good condition. Apply Colist. Box 192. 422

BICYCLE in good order; \$15. 821 Fort St. 422

THE STAR DARNING MACHINE at 35 cents is cheap, but no toy; is selling on sight, at 1515 Douglas St., opposite the City Hall. Phone R-1482. Haslip Specialty Co. 422

600 CACTUS and other Dahlia plants from best English stock. Plant now for best results. Strong plants from pots, \$1.50 doz. by mail. J. B. Mercer, Box 209, Nanaimo. 422

MUSHROOMS in cellars and outhouses for profit; Barter's celebrated virgin track spawn in any quantity. Apply at Mushroom Grounds, Madisson St., end of Chamberlain St. Neate & Rogers, Sole Agents in B. C. 422

NEW MOTOR LAUNCH hull for sale, copper fastened, mahogany finish. Apply 27 Government St. 421

FOR SALE—Almost new, visible writing typewriter; cheap for cash. Box 170, Colist. 421

FOR SALE—Medium-sized fireplace; easy terms. Box 171, Colist. 421

WANTED—To get in touch with parties desirous of acquiring crown land in new or (northern) British Columbia, along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Apply immediately to Box 117, Colist. office. 419

FOR SALE—29 Pacific Whaling at 67, including last year's dividend. Apply Box 143, Colist. 420

NO MATTER how large or small the job is let us give you an estimate on pulling trees or stumps or house-moving. Stump-puller for sale or hire. J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road, Phone A-1781. 420

FOR SALE—17 ft. launch, 3 h. p. engine, cheap for cash. Apply Colist. Box 153. 420

PARTY has two motor launches for sale. Owner needs the money and will sell at a sacrifice. Call 615 View St. 419

INTEREST in the Pacific Loan Co., cheap. Corner Fernwood Road and Gladstone Ave. 419

FOR SALE—400 Canadian Northwest Oil shares at 35 cents. Apply Box 124, Colist. 419

BEDDING PLANTS in variety; also plants of cabbage, cauliflower, celery and tomato, for sale at Johnston's Seed Store, Cormorant St. 415

RUBBER TIRED BUGGY, good condition, little used, just repainted; cost \$145, sell \$75. Clark, 606 Government St. 414

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PROFESSOR LAFAYETTE, modern character delineator and instructor. Classes and individual instruction in Phrenology, Palmistry and Physiognomy. Learn how to attain health, wealth, home and occupation. Consultation daily and evenings. Hours 10 to 5. King Edward Annex, 616 Yates. 411

C. CLINTON McRELL, Osteopathist, 13 years experience; best of reference, Room V, Imperial Hotel, Victoria, B. C. 412

FRUIT GROWERS—We have Bean spray hose, Clipper and Friend Nozzles. Write Progress Fruit Packing Co., City. 411

HATCH CHICKENS—I will hatch your eggs in my incubator on moderate terms. W. 1017 Burdette Ave. Phone A-1400. 410

UPHOLSTERING, furniture repairing, lounges, daybenches recovered, repolished and repaired. Art Upholstering Co., Private Offices 1407 Blanchard St. 412

FRENCH TRESSMAKING—Mme. Vital, 1120 Caledonia Ave. 418

FOR SALE—Houston tenner, one small dynamo, one stickler. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2116 Government street. P.O. Box 628. 420

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery and farm wagons, gasolines, on moderate terms. E. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St. 420

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 35 Johnson street. 417

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day. 418

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**  
FOR SALE—Complete outfit, 2 chair barber shop, good as new, very low price for quick sale. T. Fancett, City Restaurant, Victoria. 422

## TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms, 57 Port St. 422

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms near Beacon Hill park, car and sea. 200, Colist. 422

**WANTED—FEMALE HELP.**  
WANTED—A young woman to assist in general housework. Apply Phone 1555. 422

YOUNG LADY wanted at once for jewelry store. Apply personally, Empire Jewelry Co., 643 Johnson. 422

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small family; no washing; wages \$25. Apply Bowes' drug store, Government St. 420

WANTED—Two girls at Victoria Steam Laundry, 816 Yates St. 419

WANTED—A young woman to assist in general housework. Apply 810 Rae St. 418

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Apply 830 Princess Ave. 412

WANTED—Sewing machine operators; experienced hands preferred; 8-hour day; union wages. Apply Turner-Beeton Co's, shirt and overall factory, Bastion Square. 425

**SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.**  
WANTED—Positions by two nursemaids 19 and 14 years, to care children daily and afternoons. Apply Devereux Agency. 425

WANTED—Plain sewing, repairing, cleaning and pressing. Apply 832 North Park St. 412

WANTED—Daily dressmaking. Apply 508 John St. 425

**ROOM AND BOARD.**  
ROOM AND BOARD, Maplehurst; 1937 Blanchard St. 420

THE HOLMES—75



# MAJESTIC LEDGERS

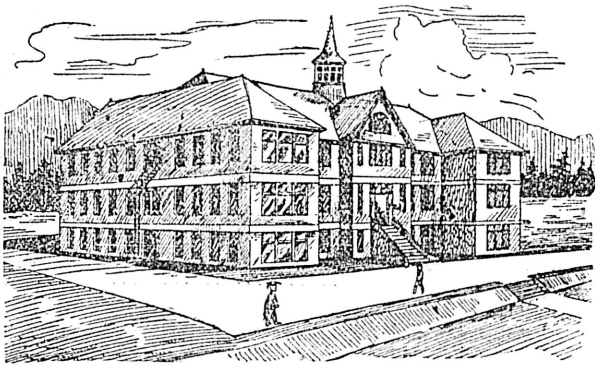
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VICTORIA, B. C.



### Summer Term Begins April 14th

in Spacious New Brick Building.

### Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps.

Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

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For Prospectus Apply the Bursar

### Collegiate School for Boys

The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B. C.

Patron and Visitor: The Lord Bishop of Columbia Head Master.

J. W. LAING, Esq., M.A., Oxford

Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, The Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for 100 boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.

Summer term commences Tuesday, April 20th, at 9 a. m.

Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

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PLEASE NOTIFY US

### CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select High-Grade Day and Evening College for Boys of 10 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number of students limited. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.

Principal J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the firm known as Bailey & Blomquist, doing business as general grocers at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, has this day been dissolved. Mr. Ed. Bailey having taken over the business, who will be responsible for all accounts due by the above firm while doing business, and to whom all outstanding accounts due or accruing due from the firm will have to be paid.

(Signed) E. G. BAILEY.

J. BLOMQUIST.

Victoria, B. C., April 18th, 1909.

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

I, A. E. BELFRY, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Stikine hotel, situated at Telegraph Creek, in the district of Aln.

(Signed) A. E. BELFRY.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1909.

### MILL WOOD

Delivered to any part of the city for \$2.00 a large load.

E. A. WILSON, 320 Johns St.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 115, Sec. 2, and Chapter 143, Sec. 21, the undersigned will, at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof apply to the Governor in Council for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of examining the plans and site of certain proposed works to be constructed at Thetis Cove Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, upon the following described foreshore and water mark at the northwesterly corner of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway station grounds, known as the Esquimalt Station, thence south fifty-four degrees west (S. 54° W.) a distance of four hundred and seventy-three feet (473') more or less, along boundary of foreshore applied for by the B. F. Graham Lumber company, (the plans of which are filed to the shore of Richmond, B. C., at the northwesterly corner of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway station grounds, known as the Esquimalt Station, thence south fifty-four degrees west (S. 54° W.) a distance of four hundred and eighty feet (480') more or less to high water mark, and thence following high water mark to point of commencement, the whole containing 2.85 (three and eighty-five hundredths) acres and shown colored on plan made by T. S. Gore, P. L. S., under date May 7th, 1909.

The said works consist of the construction of a booming ground for logs within the area above described, and extending into the water, and a description of the proposed works and a description of the proposed site has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and duplicates thereof in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

PERCY DAVID HILLIS, Dated May 21, 1909, Victoria, B. C.

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

| (Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.) |         |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| Stocks                               | High    | Low     | Blot. |
| Am. Copper                           | 84 1/2  | 82 3/4  |       |
| Am. Car. Pk.                         | 55 1/2  | 55      |       |
| Am. Cot. Oil                         |         | 65 1/2  |       |
| Am. Loco.                            | 57 1/2  | 57      |       |
| Am. Sm.                              | 93 1/2  | 93      |       |
| Am. Std. Oil                         | 109 1/2 | 109     |       |
| Am. Sugar                            | 132 1/2 | 132     |       |
| Am. Tel.                             | 139 1/2 | 139     |       |
| Am. Wool                             | 41 1/2  | 41      |       |
| Am. Zinc                             | 119 1/2 | 119     |       |
| Atlantic Coast                       | 128 1/2 | 128     |       |
| Atchafalaya                          | 110     | 109 1/2 |       |
| B. and O.                            | 114 1/2 | 114     |       |
| B. and P.                            | 79      | 78 1/2  |       |
| C. P. R.                             | 180 1/2 | 180     |       |
| C. and O.                            | 79      | 78 1/2  |       |
| C. and A.                            | 72      | 71 1/2  |       |
| C. and G. W.                         | 45 1/2  | 45      |       |
| do. pfd. "A"                         | 29      | 28 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd. "B"                         | 7 1/2   | 7 1/4   |       |
| C. and N. W.                         | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 |       |
| C. M. and St. P.                     | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 |       |
| Central Leather                      | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |       |
| C. F. and L.                         | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |       |
| Colo. Sou.                           |         | 65      |       |
| do. 1st pfd.                         |         | 82 1/2  |       |
| do. 2nd pfd.                         |         | 82 1/2  |       |
| Com. Gas                             | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |       |
| Corn Products                        | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             |         | 87 1/2  |       |
| D. and H.                            | 196 1/2 | 196     |       |
| D. and H. G.                         | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             |         | 87 1/2  |       |
| Distillers                           | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |       |
| Erie                                 | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  |       |
| do. 1st pfd.                         |         | 50 1/2  |       |
| do. 2nd pfd.                         |         | 10 1/2  |       |
| Gen. Elec.                           | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |       |
| Gr. Nor. Ore. Co.                    | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |       |
| Ill. Cen.                            | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |       |
| Inter-Metro.                         | 16 1/2  | 16 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             |         | 45 1/2  |       |
| L. and N.                            | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 |       |
| M. St. P. & S. M.                    | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |       |
| do. pfd.                             |         | 119     |       |
| M. K. and T.                         | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |       |
| M. Pac.                              | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  |       |
| Nat. Lead                            | 87 1/2  | 87 1/2  |       |
| Newhouse                             |         | 25 1/2  |       |
| N. Y. C.                             | 131 1/2 | 130 1/2 |       |
| N. Y. C. and W.                      | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  |       |
| N. and W.                            | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  |       |
| Nor. Pac.                            | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |       |
| Pacific Mail                         |         | 29 1/2  |       |
| Pennsy.                              | 135 1/2 | 135 1/2 |       |
| Pennsy. Gas                          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |       |
| Reading                              | 158 1/2 | 157 1/2 |       |
| do. 1st pfd.                         |         | 91      |       |
| do. 2nd pfd.                         |         | 102 1/2 |       |
| Rep. Steel                           | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  |       |
| Rock Island                          | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             |         | 70 1/2  |       |
| Sloss Steel                          |         | 122 1/2 |       |
| Sou. Pac.                            | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |       |
| Tenn. Copper                         | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  |       |
| Twin City                            |         | 10 1/2  |       |
| Union Pac.                           | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 |       |
| U. S. Steel                          | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             | 120     | 119 1/2 |       |
| Utah Copper                          |         | 51 1/2  |       |
| Va. Car. Chem.                       | 51 1/2  | 50 1/2  |       |
| Wabash                               | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  |       |
| Western Union                        | 51 1/2  | 50 1/2  |       |
| Westinghouse                         | 77 1/2  | 76 1/2  |       |
| Wis. Cen.                            |         | 58 1/2  |       |
| Sou. Ry.                             | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             | 71 1/2  | 70 1/2  |       |
| Beet Sugar                           | 39 1/2  | 37 1/2  |       |
| do. pfd.                             |         | 37 1/2  |       |
| Kas. City Sou.                       | 47 1/2  | 47      |       |
| Total sales—392,200 shares.          |         |         |       |

### CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Chicago, May 22.—Wheat—Nothing occurred to check the upward tendency of wheat today and not only was there a new high record for years made on May 21 at 122 1/2 on early covering of possibly a quarter of a million bushels by scattered shorts, but there was a strong and apparently permanent advance recorded for all the new crop months. The trade gave little attention to earlier cables, declaring they were based largely on some scattered rains in Russia and an estimate of possibly four million bushels shipments for that country for the week. There was a late sensational advance in the July price for Minneapolis, which started at 122 1/2 and fresh buying in the local market and made top prices for the day. Practical observers are reporting only one-third of a normal wheat crop for Texas. If early Monday statistics are bearish and there is a break, buy wheat.

Corn—Estimated for Monday 367 cars and it will surprise no one greatly if the run is over 400 cars. Not in years has the new crop been put in the ground under more favorable conditions than the previous crop. The acreage is reported largely increased. There are many reasons why the movement of corn should continue large and if so we feel that those who take advantage of these swells to sell a little corn with good protection will be in right for a decline later.

Oats—There was great snapp to the oats trade, both early and late. Cash prices were half to one cent higher. The estimate for Monday is 129 cars.

Wheat—

|       | Open.   | High.   | Low.    | Close.  |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| May   | 121     | 122 1/2 | 121     | 122 1/4 |
| July  | 116 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 117 1/4 |
| Sept. | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/4 |

Corn—

|       |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| May   | 72     | 72 3/4 | 72     | 73     |
| July  | 67 1/2 | 69 3/4 | 68 1/4 | 69 3/4 |
| Sept. | 65     | 66 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 66 1/4 |
| Oct.  | 58 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 57 3/4 | 58 1/4 |

Oats—

|       |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| May   | 60 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 61 1/4 |
| July  | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 54 1/4 |
| Sept. | 48 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 49 1/4 |
| Oct.  | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 44 1/4 |

Pork—

|            |       |       |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| May        | 18 25 | 18 40 | 18 20 | 18 27 |
| July       | 18 10 | 18 42 | 18 37 | 18 37 |
| Sept.      | 18 10 | 18 42 | 18 37 | 18 42 |
| Lard—      | 10 62 | 10 65 | 10 62 | 10 65 |
| May        | 10 65 | 10 67 | 10 65 | 10 67 |
| Sept.      | 10 75 | 10 80 | 10 75 | 10 80 |
| Short Hds— |       |       |       |       |
| May        | 10 95 | 10 10 | 10 95 | 10 10 |

### THE LOCAL MARKETS

| (Retail Prices)                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Flour.</b>                        |         |
| Royal Household, a bag               | \$2.00  |
| Lake of the Woods, a bag             | \$2.00  |
| Royal Standard, a bag                | \$2.00  |
| White Rose, a bag                    | \$2.00  |
| Canary, a bag                        | \$2.00  |
| Manitoba, a bag                      | \$1.85  |
| Snowflake, a bag                     | \$1.85  |
| Snowflake, per bbl.                  | \$6.50  |
| Drifted Snow, per sack               | \$1.80  |
| Star, per sack                       | \$2.00  |
| Moffet's Best, per bag               | \$1.85  |
| <b>Foodstuffs.</b>                   |         |
| Brain, per 100 lbs.                  | \$1.55  |
| Shorts, per 100 lbs.                 | \$1.65  |
| Amalgam, per 100 lbs.                | \$1.65  |
| Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.             | \$2.20  |
| Oats, per 100 lbs.                   | \$1.25  |
| Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.           | \$1.70  |
| Barley, per 100 lbs.                 | \$1.75  |
| Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.         | \$1.75  |
| Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.             | \$2.00  |
| Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.           | \$2.05  |
| Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.          | \$2.05  |
| Hay, Fraser River, per ton           | \$20.00 |
| Hay, Prairie, per ton                | \$20.00 |
| <b>Dairy Produce.</b>                |         |
| Fresh Island, per dozen              | .35     |
| Eastern Eggs, per dozen              | .35     |
| Cheddar, per lb.                     | .20     |
| Neufchatel, per lb.                  | .20     |
| Cream, local, each                   | .10     |
| <b>Butter.</b>                       |         |
| Best Dairy, per lb.                  | .35     |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb.           | .40     |
| Cowichan Creamery, per lb.           | .40     |
| Comox Creamery, per lb.              | .35     |
| Whitewack Creamery, per lb.          | .35     |
| Salt Spring Island Creamery, per lb. | .40     |
| Alberni Creamery, per lb.            | .40     |

### Vegetables.

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Red Cabbage, per lb.          | .08              |
| Tomatoes, per lb.             | .30              |
| Beans, per lb.                | .08              |
| Peas, per lb.                 | .05 to .08       |
| Beets, per lb.                | .08              |
| Carrots, per lb.              | .03              |
| Parsley, per bunch            | .05              |
| Spinach, per bunch            | .05              |
| Cucumbers, each               | .25              |
| Kidney beans, per bunch       | .05              |
| Celery, per head              | 12 1/2           |
| Potatoes, per sack, 4 lbs.    | \$2.50 to \$3.00 |
| Onions, each                  | .25              |
| Cabbage, new, per lb.         | .08              |
| Asparagus, per lb.            | .25              |
| Garlic, per lb.               | .20              |
| Onions, 8 lbs. for            | .25              |
| Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.        | .25              |
| Rhubarb, 3 lbs.               | .25              |
| <b>Fruit.</b>                 |                  |
| Lemons, per dozen             | .25              |
| Figs, cooking, per lb.        | .08 to .10       |
| Apples, Oregon                | \$2 to \$2.50    |
| Apples, Oregon, dozen         | 3.00             |
| Figs, table, per lb.          | .25              |
| Raisins, Valencia, per lb.    | .15              |
| Raisins, table, per lb.       | .25 to .30       |
| Pineapples, each              | .30 to .50       |
| Grapes, Malaga, per lb.       | .25              |
| Grapes, Concord, per basket   | .75              |
| Strawberries, Cal. per box    | .25              |
| Cherries, Cal. per lb.        | .50              |
| <b>Nuts.</b>                  |                  |
| Walnuts, per lb.              | .30              |
| Almonds, Jordan, per lb.      | .25              |
| Almonds, Cal. per lb.         | .25              |
| Cocoanuts, each               | .15              |
| Pecans, per lb.               | .25              |
| Chestnuts, per lb.            | .25              |
| <b>Fish.</b>                  |                  |
| Coil, salted, per lb.         | .10 to .13       |
| Halibut, fresh, per lb.       | .08 to .10       |
| Halibut, smoked, per lb.      | .15              |
| Coil, fresh, per lb.          | .06 to .08       |
| Smoked Herring                | .12 1/2          |
| Crabs, 2 for                  | .25              |
| Black Bass, per lb.           | .06 to .08       |
| Salmon, fresh, per lb.        | .12 1/2          |
| Flounders, fresh, per lb.     | .06 to .08       |
| Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. | .08 to .10       |
| Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.   | .10 to .12       |
| Salmon, smoked, per lb.       | .20              |
| Shrimps, per lb.              | .25 to .30       |
| Shrimps, per lb.              | .25 to .30       |
| Herring, kippered, per lb.    | .15              |
| Finnan Haddock, per lb.       | .20              |
| <b>Meat and Poultry.</b>      |                  |
| Beef, per lb.                 | .08 to .18       |
| Veal, dressed, per lb.        | .12 to .15       |
| Goose, dressed, per lb.       | .18 to .20       |
| Guinea Fowls, each            | 1.00             |

### Births, Marriages, Deaths

**BORN.**  
LEA—Frederick street, on the 13th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lea, a daughter.

### DIED.

HOLLOWAY—In this city, on the 21st inst., at St. Joseph's hospital, Robert Holloway, aged 76 years, a native of England.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 23rd, from the residence, 556 Beechey street, at 2:30 p. m., and at St. James church at 3 o'clock.

Friends will kindly accept this intimation.  
No flowers.

GRESLEY—On Friday morning, May 21, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Gresley, age 5 days.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late to Classify.)

WANTED—Competent maid for small family where no Chinese kept; must be good plain cook, references. Apply evenings, 1618 Rockland Ave. m29

RENT \$18 PER MONTH—New house, Dominion Road, one minute from Glenora, 7 rooms, bath, electric light, good basement, or would sell on terms. Brown, 905 Hereward Road, Victoria West. m23

FOR SALE—200 Canadian Northwest oil, at 30 cents. Apply P. O. Box 154. m23

FOR RENT—New Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 117 St. Andrews St., City. m23

PARCEL DELIVERY—Parcels called for and delivered to any part of the city for 10c. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

FOR SALE—Large White Pekin duck eggs, 75 cents a setting; Black Orpington Rooster, 4 hens, prize stock, cheap. White Leghorn Rooster, 8 hens, \$8; all laying. Box 9, Victoria. m23

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, 411 Michigan St., James Bay. m23

LOST—A purse belonging to Miss E. Dawson, same contained something over six dollars. Finder will greatly oblige by returning to Colonist office. m23

A. Y. P. PINS—Only 19 cts. each. Come and get one. Redfern & Sons, Government St. m23

FOR SALE—Water lot and furnished house, located at foot of Shawangon Lake. E. Fox 333. m23

FOR SALE—Three cottages, 4 and 5 rooms each, Esquimalt. A. M. Jones, 626 View St. m23

FOR SALE—Business property, rental bearing, close in on Douglas and Yates; price very reasonable. E. C. B. Bardsley, 613 Port St. m23

FOR SALE—A good spec. Cadboro Bay, seven acres, large waterfrontage, in the best part of the beach; will subdivide well. \$1,250 per acre. E. C. B. Bardsley, 613 Port St. m23

WANTED—Boy as apprentice to the drug business, one having passed school entrance preferred. Advertis. Pharmacist, Box 229, Colonist. m23

RAGGAGE—Best Equipment for Handling baggage to and from steamers in the city; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

WANTED—High-class general agents to organize sales, force and handle sale of new Dittus's safety razor, extensively advertised. Sales rapidly increasing; exceptionally profitable business can be obtained in each city and district by right man. Give full description concerning courses first letter. The Progress Co., Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago. m23

MOTHERS HELP wanted. Apply Mrs. Geo. Rogers, Glenford Ave., Caroy Road. m23

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Apply to Mrs. Bayntun, 570 David St. m23

CARRIAGES AND HACKS—Careful drivers; prompt service; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

TO LET—Furnished, a nice 6-room cottage, near Dittus's, 10 minutes' ride. Apply 1431 Harrison St., (between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.). m23

WANTED—A waitress. Apply Victoria hotel. m23

FOR SALE—Speedy 10-horse launch. Can be seen at Hinton's boathouse. m23

JOB FOSTER.

### GLASS FRONT CARRIAGES—Splendid for sight-seeing. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

BOARD AND ROOM, piano, telephone and good garden. Apply "Sixthhurst," 517 Government St. m23

FROP J. OLIVER will hold a social dance on Monday, May 24th, in A. O. U. hall. Good orchestra in attendance. m23

SOCIAL DANCE—Don't forget the social dance in A. O. U. hall, Monday, May 24th. Good orchestra in attendance. m23

WANTED—Girl for light housework and care of child, three years old; must be a good cook. Apply Mrs. J. E. Elliott, 1107 Yates St. m23



# FOR TUESDAY, SOME BARGAINS ARE OFFERED

In addition to the many attractions that the Big Store offers for Tuesday, are some offerings on the third floor of more than ordinary merit. The Sale of Wall Paper offers bargains that are well worth taking advantage of, even if buying for future needs, as these papers are the very highest grade and choice designs. Then some Mattresses and Springs are also offered at a very low price. Then the store is well supplied with everything that the season demands.

## Tuesday, a Sale of Mattresses and Springs

**\$2.50 Mattresses or \$2.50 Springs**

While these Mattresses and Springs last, there will be a busy time in the Furniture Department, where they will be sold. Both lines are marked at this price, which makes them extra good values, in fact genuine bargains. For various reasons we wish to clear out the entire lot on Tuesday, and we have marked them at this price, knowing that it will insure a quick clearance.

### Mattresses Tuesday \$2.50

That these are bargains will be apparent to everybody, and as can be seen, the quantities are limited, so it would be well to be on hand early.

TEN OF SPENCER'S "BEST" COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, in first-class ticking. Genuine cotton felt on one side, with best excelsior on the other, making a perfectly sanitary mattress. Size 3 ft. 6 in. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each .....**\$2.50**  
SEVEN MATTRESSES, similar to above, size 4 ft. 6 in. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each .....**\$2.50**  
A FEW MATTRESSES, size 3 ft. 0 in., similar to above. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each .....**\$2.50**

### Springs Tuesday

These Springs are extra good quality, the kind that give service and satisfaction, and at this price they are wonderful value.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY GENUINE EASTERN MADE SPRINGS, best hardwood frame, size 4 ft. 6 in. wide. The fabric is made of 5-16 in. single weave wire with four broad "Hartford" weave bands. This is fully supported by tempered helical wires mechanically attached to steel bands. The binding is the patent "Vermin Proof" binding. The helical wires are oil tempered and japanned. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each .....**\$2.50**  
THIRTY SPRINGS in the 3 ft. 6 in. size, same as above. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each .....**\$2.50**  
SIX SPRINGS in the 3 ft. 0 in. size, same as above. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each .....**\$2.50**

## Men's Summer Clothes

No matter what kind of weather we have before Victoria Day, we always have fine weather after that day, so from now on summer clothing will be in demand. When it comes to the question of buying a suit, many things have to be considered: where to buy and what to buy, where to buy garments that are correct in style and cut, properly made, and where the price is right for the article you want.

The Spencer prices on clothing solves the problem of correct dressing at a moderate cost. We sell clothing that is as good as any made—we don't claim that it is better than all others—but we do claim that it is better than the majority of makes and as good as any made, and we sell this clothing at prices that make it easy for you to buy. We buy largely to supply all our stores, and we therefore save on the price. That's one of the reasons why our prices are the lowest.

SOME VERY SMART SUITS at \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and .....**\$27.50**

## Fancy Ribbons and Neckwear

These lines are just to hand, and are the newest things of their kind that are to be had.

JABOTS, in linen, trimmed with baby Irish lace and drop fringe, with embroidered tab .....**75¢**

JABOTS, of fine Oriental lace with new shape collar and neat bow to match. White and cream .....**\$1.00**

WOMEN'S LAWN BOWS, with fancy embroidery and trimmed with narrow white braid .....**50¢**

WOMEN'S FANCY SILK TIES, at 25¢, 35¢, 50¢ and .....**75¢**

WOMEN'S FANCY STIFF COLLARS, with cold edges and row of fancy stitching, all sizes, 12½ to 14½ .....**25¢**

WOMEN'S STOCK TIES of white pique and fancy vestings, with fancy embroidery and cold spots, 25¢ and .....**35¢**

FANCY DRESDEN RIBBONS, new designs, in roses, pansies and carnations. Per yard, 25¢ and .....**35¢**

## Patent Medicines at Popular Prices

We carry a full stock of all the well known Patent Medicines and Toilet Preparations, and our prices on these are considerably below what you have been accustomed to pay.

GOSNALL'S FRAGRANT FACE POWDER, invisible and adherent, delightfully perfumed, pink, white, and cream, in fancy boxes each containing three ounces. This is great value at .....**25¢**

SELECTED PORPOISE SKIN DOUBLE RAZOR STROPS, these would be great value at \$1.00, but our price is .....**75¢**

WOMEN'S ¾-LENGTH PONGEE COAT—Semi-fitting back, single breasted with very large patch pockets. Close fitting roll collar in-laid with French braid. Full length sleeve. Collar, sleeves and pockets smartly finished with large buttons. Price .....**\$27.50**

WOMEN'S ¾-LENGTH COAT, in very heavy Pongee. Empire back and front, with roll collar and wide revers. Full length sleeve with cuff. Collar, revers and cuffs in-laid with rose satin and trimmed with handsome gold buttons. Price .....**\$45.00**

## Tuesday, a Sale of High-Grade Wall Paper at Big Reductions

**Finest Imported Wall Paper, French and German Makes, at a Fraction of the Regular Prices**

This is one of the best opportunities that we have ever offered the people of Victoria—a great chance to save on Wall Paper of the very highest grade. The assortment includes paper for practically every room in the house, particularly the rooms that require good quality and handsome wall coverings. The papers cover a wide range of designs and color schemes, rich beautiful patterns in light effects for the diningroom, hall or den, including some wonderfully rich tapestry effects, some of which are of Oriental design, and splendid examples of the papermakers' art. Dainty designs for the bedroom, a good assortment for this purpose and some of the very best designs and values. In fact, for any room in the house you can buy paper of the highest grade at a price that you usually pay for makes that are very much inferior.

**IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THESE IMPORTED PAPERS COME IN TWELVE YARD ROLLS, INSTEAD OF THE EIGHT YARD ROLL THAT IS USUALLY SOLD**

Sale Starts Tuesday Morning at 8:30 a.m.

50c Wall Paper  
Tuesday at

**25c**

75c Wall Paper  
Tuesday at

**25c**

\$1.00 Wall Paper  
Tuesday at

**25c**

\$1.50 Wall Paper  
Tuesday at

**25c**

## Smart Pongee Silk Coats

For looks and for usefulness it would be hard to over-estimate the value of these Pongee Coats. For a light summer wrap or evening coat they certainly excel almost everything else, for the amount of service they give and the style they carry. The color makes them particularly suitable for summer wear, dust has no terrors to the women wearing a coat of this kind. We have a nice assortment of American and European novelties of which we describe four styles.



## Pretty Waists in Muslins and Linens

This season's Washing Waists are particularly handsome. Every season they seem to grow prettier, and this season's styles show quite an advance over last year's for daintiness and originality. We have a nice range of all qualities. These are some of the medium grades.

**AT \$2.75**—Pretty White Waist made with front of swiss insertion and fine tucks, and long sleeves with tucks running round.

**AT \$2.50**—Pretty Waist, in white, open front, made of Swiss embroidery edged with fine lace, three-quarter sleeves with cuff.

**AT \$2.50**—The Newest Waists, made of white muslin, has the Dutch neck, with wide turnover sailor collar, the new length sleeves, with turnover cuffs to match collar.

**AT \$2.75**—Handsome White Waists, made of linen, richly embroidered by hand on the front and sleeves, made of Irish linen.

**AT \$4.50**—Tailored Waists, in white, made of pretty cross-barred and embroidered muslin, with stiff cuffs and stiff embroidered collar.

**AT \$3.00**—Dainty Waists, made of white muslin with front of insertion, embroidered in blue, long sleeves with lace frills from shoulder to wrist.

## Washing Dresses for Children

Considering the prices at which you can buy dresses for children of all ages and sizes, and the neat and attractive manner in which the dresses are made, it hardly pays to go to the trouble of making them up yourself, and it will certainly cost you more in the long run to have them made for you. We have some beauties this year, of which these are a few.

CHILD'S BUSTER DRESS, made of good print, trimmed with washing braid, white embroidered with red. Price for two-year size .....**\$1.00**

CHILD'S BUSTER DRESS, with bloomers, made of dark print, trimmed with plain red duck. Price for three-year size .....**\$1.75**

CHILD'S DRESS, made of pretty gingham, piped and with belt, collar and cuffs of contrasting colors. Price for six-year size .....**\$1.50**

CHILD'S BUSTER DRESS, made of heavy navy striped galatee, piped with red, red leather belt. Price for four-year size .....**\$1.75**

CHILD'S DRESS, made of percale in blue and white, pink and white, trimmed with white strapping. Price for six-year size .....**\$1.25**

## Copyright Fiction at Popular Prices

**SPLendid COLLECTION OF COPYRIGHT NOVELS**, the Grosset and Dunlap copyrights. These books are nicely bound, and the titles include some of the best works of the greatest authors of the present day. Our price per copy is .....**60¢**

The Blazed Trail, The Conjuror's House, The Silent Places, by Stewart Edward White. Price .....**25¢**

**PAPER COPYRIGHT NOVELS**, a big assortment of titles by the most popular authors, such books as Karl Grier, The Great Mogul, Captain of the Kansas, King of Diamonds, Pillar of Light, Red Year, by Louis Tracy. Price .....**25¢**

House of a Thousand Candles, by Nicholson. Price .....**25¢**

The Man on the Box, by McGrath. Price .....**25¢**

And very many others, per copy .....**25¢**

WOMEN'S ¾-LENGTH COAT, in heavy Pongee. Loose back and double breasted front with large outside pockets. Roll collar and cuffs in-laid with canard blue and trimmed with buttons to match. Price .....**\$35.00**

WOMEN'S PONGEE COAT, in ¾-length. Semi-fitting back, single breasted with close fitting roll collar in-laid with canard blue and finished with long black satin streamers. Full length sleeve with deep cuff, and trimmed to match collar. Price .....**\$32.50**

Store Closes at 5:30  
Saturday, at 9.30 p. m.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

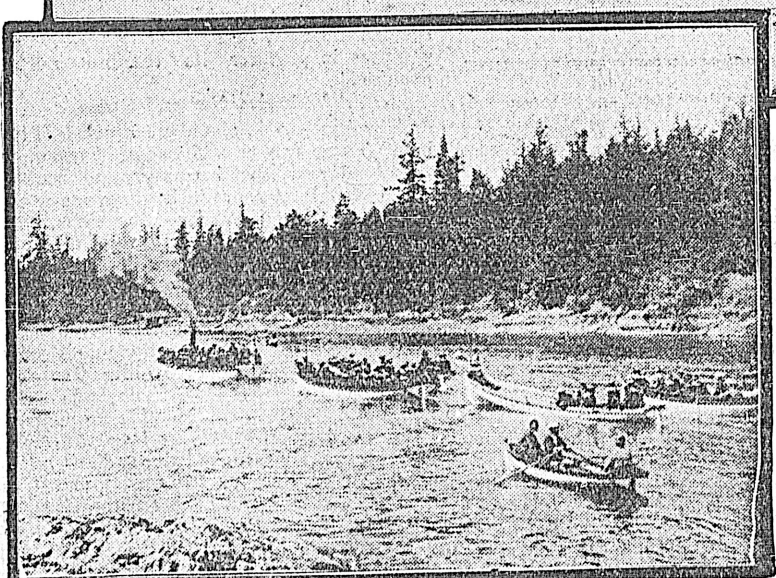
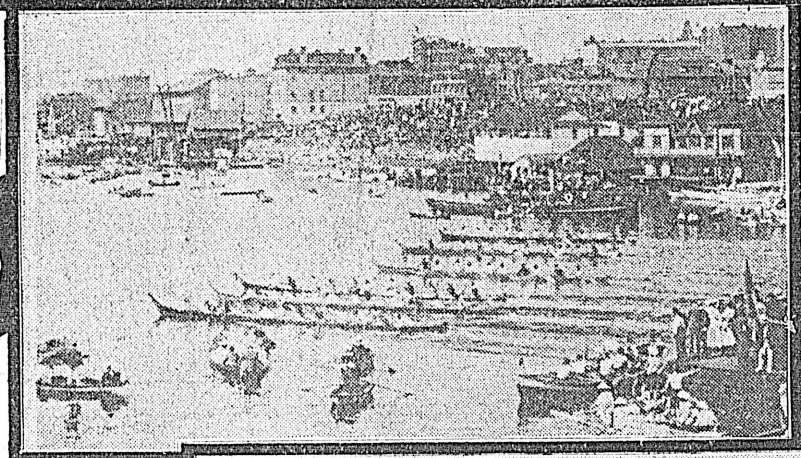
Store Closes at 5:30  
Saturday, at 9.30 p. m.



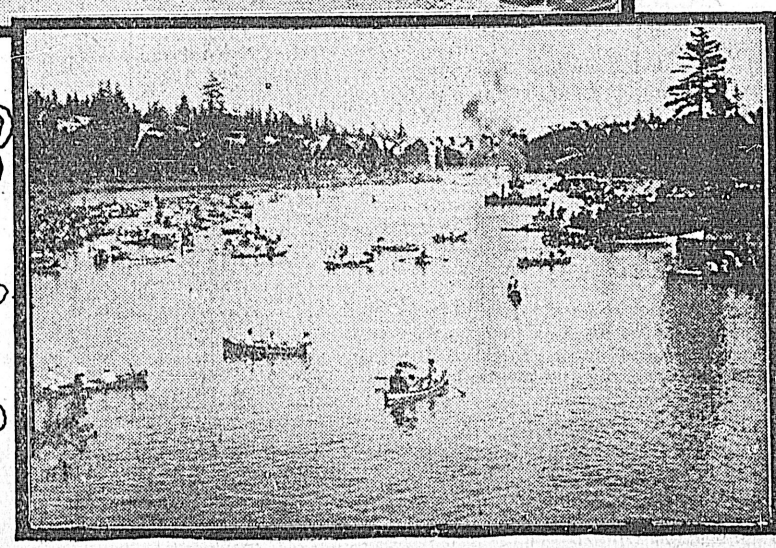
# EMPIRE DAY



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES



WATER SPORTS  
in VICTORIA  
on the 24<sup>th</sup>  
of MAY





# An Interesting Article on the Great Mackenzie Basin

On May 18th, 1887, in the senate of Canada, after a brief explanatory speech, the Hon. John Schultz moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Girard: "That a select committee composed of the Hon. Messieurs Allan, Almon, Bolduc, Botsford, Carvell, Chaffers, Ferrier, Girard, Howlan, Kaulbach, Leonard, McCallum, McClellan, McInnes (B. C.), Macdonald (B.C.), Macpherson (Sir David Lewis), Merner, Miller, Ogilvie, Pelletier, Reesor, Robitaille, Sanford, Senecal, Sutherland, Shibeau, Turner, and the mover, be appointed a committee for the purpose of collecting information regarding the existing natural food products of the Northwest Territories, and the best means of conserving and increasing them; and that the said committee have leave to send for persons, papers and records. Five to be quorum."

The report of this committee, which was adopted by the Senate on June 8th, drew attention to the fact that beyond the then existing districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan there was a region of vast mineral wealth and other resources. Reference was also made to the well-known climatic law, "that the nearer we approach the limit of possible cultivation of all cereal plants the greater will be the yield and the finer the quality."

## The Evidence

The committee determined at the outset that the best means of systematically collecting information upon the subject of their investigation would be to frame a list of questions indicating the nature of the inquiries to be made by the committee. This was accordingly done, and copies of a list of questions bearing upon the special subject of investigation were sent to such senators, members of parliament, clergymen, government officials, officers of the Hudson Bay Company, leading business men and others, as from residence, travel in, or other acquaintance with the Northwest, would be best qualified to furnish information.

In each case a written reply was requested to the questions or to those of them with the subjects of which the recipient might be most familiar. As many witnesses as possible were examined orally. In this manner much very valuable information was collected as to the natural food products of Canada's great West. (See appendix to the Journals of the Senate, 1887, first session, sixth parliament, 50 Victoria.)

Considerable evidence still valuable, as to the general character and resources of Canada's unexploited resources, lying between the Rocky mountains and Hudson Bay, and north of the Saskatchewan watershed, was obtained, and in condensed form is republished herewith.

Professor Bell, B. A. Sc., M. D., C. M., F. R. G. S., etc., assistant director of the geological survey of Canada, and who gave much valuable evidence before the Davis committee in 1907, was summoned several times before the Schultz committee of 1887. Dr. Bell explained when first called, that he had travelled over a great part of the Northwest country from the United States boundary line to Athabaska lake in the Mackenzie river country, and to the northern parts of Hudson bay. Westward he had been all the way from Lake Superior and Hudson bay, nearly to the Rocky mountains.

Professor Bell's evidence as to the resources of and means of communication with the still unexploited far northern regions of Canada, was to the following effect:

## Agriculture

Potatoes and all such vegetables would grow in the Hudson bay district; but the immediate influence of the sea is unfavorable for gardens. Gardens close to the sea do not flourish as well as gardens inland.

The frequent changes from heat to cold and the fogs from the sea prejudicially affect them, and cause a sort of blight on vegetation close to the sea shore. But a few miles inland vegetation is more rank, and you can grow potatoes and the ordinary root crops.

There are plenty of grasses there to keep cattle and sheep. There are many kinds of grasses there; also sedges, wild peas or vetches, and lentils. They would make splendid feed for cattle.

As to northern agriculture, in those days, Professor Bell stated that they grew cucumbers and melons as far north as Lac la Biche. He had seen them there himself, and he was not sure but that they grew pumpkins, too. Where cucumbers and melons grow pumpkins will grow also.

It is hard to induce the Indians to grow anything. Even potatoes, which they all know to be a safe crop, they will not grow unless encouraged by supplying them. If supplied with seed in the autumn they will not preserve any over the winter. They would not take the trouble to dig a pit or build a cellar in which to preserve the seed, but in the spring, when the time comes for planting, if anyone were to give them the seed, they would plant it.

Artichokes would be very suitable to introduce amongst the Indians, because they are very hardy and productive; the seed remains in the ground and the Indians could not destroy it all.

## Forestry

Professor Bell, at one of his examinations, produced as an exhibit a branch of the banksian pine (*Pinus Banksiana*), often called the jack pine and scrub pine. He explained that this tree extends from southern New Brunswick, northwestward, almost across the con-

tinental. This is about the only tree in North America which we can call strictly Canadian. Both its northern and southern limits are practically in Canada. It runs thousands of miles from the southeast in New Brunswick to the Northwest, in a belt, throughout the Dominion. All other trees which we have in Canada have the southern limit far in the United States, but this one has its southern limit in the Dominion, and its northern limit also as a matter of course. So that it is purely a Canadian tree, and the only purely Canadian tree we have.

In the central part of its geographical distribution it sometimes grows to be a tree of two feet in diameter, but more frequently to twenty inches. The cones adhere very closely to the wood and never seem to fall off, and they never seem to open. Some of those on the branch produced might have been on the tree for fifty years. It would appear as if there were no provision made by nature for getting the seeds out, but the witness had observed that after forest fires, when the cones became partially burned, they immediately open and the seeds drop out. Scorch one of the cones for a few minutes before the fire, the scales will open and the seeds fall out. After forest fires, when the seeds of these cones are loosened in that way, millions of them blow all over the country. In a brule you will see them sticking in great clusters on the trees and the seeds blowing everywhere. A few years after a fire of that kind the young trees are seen growing in countless numbers all over the country, so that it would seem

that fire must have been a natural phenomenon from the beginning. Some of those cones look fresher than others, and doubtless some of them have been on the branches a great many years.

These cones are the shape of a small horn, and grow with their points turned into the tree, and this extremity, also, sometimes, becomes embedded in the wood. It is a very abundant tree all the way from New Brunswick to Alaska. Witness had seen the trees himself all the way from the seaboard of the Atlantic to the Athabaska country, and they have constantly this peculiarity. No animals seem to open the cones, and the only means of propagating this species is by fire. He had scorched the cones himself, and the process had always the effect of setting free the seeds. You will see the same thing in nature after a forest fire, and cones in which the seeds have been imprisoned for half a century are then opened. Some of those cones may have been one hundred years old. The cones adhere directly to the wood, and have no stem at all.

In height this tree grows one hundred feet and upwards. Witness had seen them six feet in circumference. The largest trees that he had seen of this species were in the upper waters of the southern branches of the Albany river. In general, trees attain their greatest perfection in the centre of their geographical distribution. Sometimes they degenerate into brush, at the outside edge of the territory in which they grow. As you go north, south, east or west, they may become smaller and

smaller until they die out, but this is not the case with all kinds of trees.

Were a wooded district burned over completely, in process of time a new growth of banksian pine would spring up, also aspen poplar and white birch. The aspen is found as far north as the banksian pine. The seeds of the aspen are very largely distributed, and the witness supposed they existed in the soil before the fire. They also, in some cases, sprang up again from the root. He had seen large districts covered with the banksian pine alone, and no other tree whatever.

The banksian pine is not particularly valuable for lumber. It resembles the red pine; has a coarse, distinct grain and can be used for many purposes. In England it would be used for the manufacture of fashionable bedroom furniture.

It is something like the pine of Florida and Georgia, which has been used for some years past in England in the manufacture of furniture. It would become an article of commerce if means of communication with the northern forests were provided. The banksian pine would make good ties, telegraph poles, and timber for general purposes, besides fuel. In groves it grows very straight, but it is more apt to be branchy than red pine. Witness had seen hundreds of them in groves, affording logs of from 20 to 22 inches in diameter—two or three logs to a tree. Witness had himself seen this pine as far north as Lake Athabaska, and it had been noticed far down the Mackenzie river, and west to the Rocky mountains. It grows very rapidly. He had seen it, in his

own experience, within fifteen years, growing to be useful trees, whole tracts had been covered with good timber.

The aspen and the rough-bark poplar grow farther north than the banksian pine, and also spruce and tamarack.

Professor Bell, in reply to a question, said he had seen cedar trees north of the Lake of the Woods. The cedar is peculiar as to its northern limit. Starting from the west, on the east side of the valley of the Red river, the line running north is very well defined indeed and runs close to the southeast corner of Lake Winnipeg; it then turns eastward and northward, and crosses the centre of Lonely lake. It still runs northeastward and sweeps around to the east and takes in the most northern part of At-ta-wa-pish-kat river. The cedar does not diminish much in size as it approaches its northern limit. The most northern trees witness had seen were small, but they were not very far from large timber. Cedar requires moisture at its roots—moisture and air. In the most northern parts of its distribution it grows almost entirely on the edges of rivers, as a sort of fringe between the water and the other kinds of trees behind. Occasionally you get a swamp inland which is full of cedars, but as a rule they grow close to the water's edge.

Asked whether the shores of James bay and Hudson bay are wooded, Professor Bell explained that on the east side of those bays the forest extends north to Richmond gulf and a little beyond, and on the west side to Seal river, a little beyond Churchill. Commercial timber could be obtained from all the rivers flowing in from the south, and jack pine from some, and spruce and tamarack from all the rivers of James bay. This would be all of merchantable size, not extraordinarily large, but plenty of it. The spruce might be described as generally of a small size, but making up in quantity in the number of logs that might be obtained. The tamarack, though, is large.

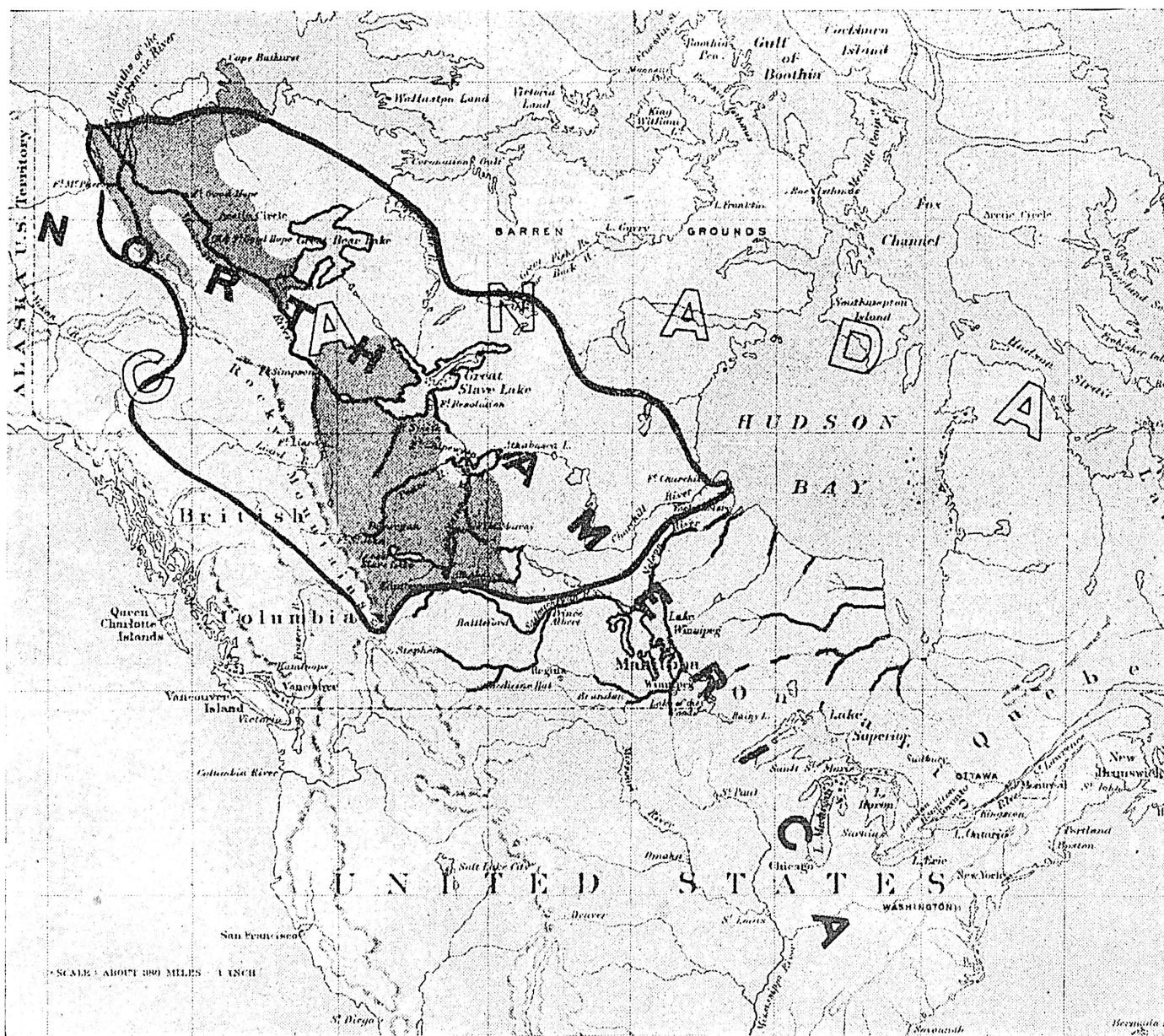
Professor Bell explained that although the ordinary sugar maple does not grow in the Northwest, there is a tree there which yields sugar—the ash-leaved maple, sometimes called the Red river maple. It is a very pretty tree, grows rapidly and yields a rich sap. This tree grows native in all the more southern parts of the Northwest country along the rivers, and Professor Bell had seen it cultivated by the missionaries where it does not grow naturally. It is cultivated at Lac la Biche some three hundred miles northwest of its natural northern limit. The missionaries at Lac la Biche cultivate it for the purpose of getting sugar from it. This sugar is capable of being refined. The sap contains two and a half per cent. of sugar to its weight. The Indians boil down the sap of this tree to make sugar; it is the maple sugar of the Northwest. The tree might be cultivated not only for sugar, but for shelter and fuel and general purposes. It is a hardy tree, and it has been found to thrive far away from its native soil. It is a large tree. Witness has seen it nearly as large as our sugar maples in eastern Canada. It grows very rapidly. It would grow to be a serviceable tree in fifteen or twenty years.

"The northern border of the Canadian zone in the Mackenzie region limits the successful cultivation of barley, potatoes, and the more hardy root crops, although with special care most of them are raised in certain favored localities in the southern part of the Hudsonian. Even in the Canadian, however, an occasional failure occurs, in the case of the less hardy crops, because of the occurrence of unusually late spring or early autumn frosts. In most parts of the Peace River Valley, and even in the lower Liard Valley, wheat is a successful crop. Peas, potatoes, radishes, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, lettuce and onions are raised with a considerable degree of success as far north as Fort Norman, near latitude 65 degrees, near the northern extremity of the Canadian strip. Nearly or all of these meet with a fair amount of success at Fort Rae and also at Fort Good Hope, in the lower Hudsonian, but at Fort Rae the situation is especially favorable as regards slope exposure, and the permanent frost, which remains near the surface in most parts of the Hudsonian, probably retreats to a much lower depth. At Fort Good Hope the almost continuous sunlight of summer probably compensates in part for its extreme northern position."

## Fisheries, Fur and Game

The caribou is abundant around Hudson bay. There are two kinds of caribou, the woodland and the barren-ground varieties. The latter roam about in herds of many thousand, travelling in various directions. They are somewhat migratory. It is not difficult to reach them. The great trouble is the uncertainty of their migrations. Witness has known Indians to go from woodland regions to hunt for them in the barren grounds, and if the caribou did not follow their usual migrations, the Indians had been obliged to go for a long time without food. The Indians have starved to death in considerable numbers, and later the caribou had come into the vicinity in countless numbers. If the Indians had the means of waiting for the caribou until they did come, they could have an abundant supply of excellent food. The caribou is very easily killed. The Esquimaux shoot them with bows and arrows. They waylay them and shoot them from behind rocks with arrows tipped with iron or with flint.

## MAP SHOWING THE GREAT MACKENZIE BASIN



The above map represents within the black line what is generally referred to as the Mackenzie Basin, although towards the east it includes a part of the region drained by other rivers. In the estimates of area given in the accompanying article the country to the northeast of the black line is included. This is what is known as the Barren Lands, so called because vegetation is of a meagre character. The map was originally drawn to accompany the report of the senate committee made in the year 1888, and since that time a great deal of additional information has been obtained in regard to the Barren Lands. Then it was supposed that no trees grew in that part of the country, but more recent explorations have disclosed the existence of forest areas of considerable extent and commercial value. There is also good reason for expecting that the Barren Lands will be found to be richly mineralized. Owing to the absence of heavy vegetable growth the work of prospecting there will be rendered much less difficult than it is in most other parts of Canada. The tinted area on the map shows the region over which deposits of lignite are found, and its great extent is a matter of much importance in view

of the needs of a country in that latitude for a bountiful supply of fuel. The most valuable collection of information on this region is in the report of the senate committee in 1888.

The striking fact established by the evidence treated in this volume is that for many years the pioneers who knew the Northland had implicit faith in the future development of large portions of it as an agricultural country.

Russian provinces of the same latitude as the great Mackenzie basin, and possession no special advantages over that region as regards elevation, climate, soil and natural resources, generally, maintain, and have done so for many generations, considerable populations. (Evidence of Dr. Robert Bell, Prof. J. Macoun and U. S. Consul Taylor.)

In northern Russian, grain is regularly grown within the Arctic circle. (Evidence of Prof. Saunders.) In 1888 the wheat growing capacity of the Peace River country was roughly estimated at 300,800,000 bushels. (Report of Dr. George M. Dawson.)

The farther north wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc., can be successfully grown the larger and heavier the ear and the better the quality of the grain. (Evidence of Prof. J. Macoun, Dr. Robert

Bell, Dr. G. M. Dawson, U. S. Consul Taylor.) The farther north live stock graze the better they fatten. (Evidence of Prof. J. Macoun.)

As long ago as 1852 cows and oxen were successfully kept at Fort Simpson, latitude 62. (Evidence of James Anderson.)

Half a century ago stock raising on a small scale was carried on successfully at most of the Hudson's Bay company's posts and the various missions in the distant Northwest. (Evidence of H. B. Co. officials.)

For upwards of twenty years cattle have been kept with success at Fort Good Hope, within the Arctic circle. In 1888 the Roman Catholic mission at Providence had a herd of fifteen or twenty head of cattle, and the mission at Lac la Biche, one of about eighty head. (Evidence of Mgr. Clout.) The same year, it was reported that there were at Salt River (lat. 61½) small settlements of half-breeds who had horses and cattle. (Evidence of Frank Oliver, Esq.)

Excellent cattle have been raised from year to year at York Factory and Churchill, and have done very well. (Evidence of Dr. Robert Bell.) As far back as thirty-three years ago

the practice of herding out horses during the winter was an acknowledged success in the Peace river country, and Lesser Slave lake was recognized as "an excellent place for wintering stock." (Evidence of Dr. George M. Dawson.)

The extent of the forest areas and the commercial value of the timber growing therein could not be estimated, but were declared to be immense.

The wealth of the country in fisheries and in fur and feathered game was declared to be beyond computation.

The discoveries of mineral wealth already reported in 1888 were most important and varied, although geological exploration was acknowledged to be very incomplete.

There was a general agreement on the part of competent witnesses and the written authorities quoted that the warm influence of the chinook wind is, in winter, felt for a considerable distance east of the Rockies, and as far north as the Arctic circle—in fact, to the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

Inland navigation in the great Mackenzie basin, by river channel and lake coast, extends for 6,500 miles, almost continuously.





# FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

## LONDON FASHIONS

The hats and toques of the present day are historically interesting. In order to make most of them tolerable the hair has to be dressed with a profusion of tiny ringlets and at the same time masses of wavy twists of long hair. Now there is only a certain area of head where hair may be grown, and if you lay out large districts in short curls there will not be solid masses to curl up as well. It is usual, therefore, to have recourse to the hairdresser either for the curls or for the coils. In the days when the aristocracy of France lived under the shadow of the guillotine the ladies of the bourgeoisie took to dressing their hair a la victime—that is, cutting it short. Following upon this sinister fashion came very naturally the practice of wearing wigs. Women of fashion had rows of them, devised to go with their different costumes! for the hat, it must be remembered, should never be thought of alone it is a part of a costume. "A black hat goes with anything," said a reckless young person once. Nothing could be less true. As a French milliner once truly remarked, "Black supports not mediocrity," either in itself or in anything worn with it.

The large and well-covered hats that are being worn at present require to be made of the best possible materials, put together with great judgment, or they are insufferably heavy. It is interesting to notice that, large as they are they are ever mindful of the motor-car and are generally turned down in such a way that they can be conveniently tied on.

The motor car is also responsible for the sensible comfort of our coats and cloaks. These are large and easy and yet not shapeless, with wide sleeves, and plentifully adorned with passementerie, fringe, or embroidery. The linings are no longer contrasted, but are made to match, in fact, the most beautiful of the new summer coats are made in two thicknesses of tussore or shantung. These are often of bright soft colors, they are practically impenetrable to dust, and while delicious light they offer considerable protection from the wind, which, when the motor is open, is apt to whistle straight through the traveller, even on a summer morning, with more of a chill than is comfortable. Beneath these loose outer wrappings the dresses are nearly as scanty as ever. Thrusts of the ermine have come to nothing so far; it is only at the foot that dresses spread out into any amplitude.

Evening dresses are very beautiful in the simple severity of their flowing lines. There is one being worn in London, for instance, a beautiful green brocade, the color of midsummer foliage. It is cut exactly like a medieval just-au-corps, a curved line below the hips following the shape of the figure; below this line the skirt is eased in almost imperceptibly, and flows out at the feet, emphasizing the tall and stately figure of the wearer. It is an evening dress and is finished round the neck and arms with broad, heavy gold lace contrasting splendidly with the dull green and giving that touch of sparkle that we all ask at present. Another beautiful evening

dress is black wrapped tightly round the whole figure, with a panel at one side from the knee downwards showing pink and veiled with tinsel, and the same enchanting touch of color and sparkle round the neck and arms. This idea of double garments is very fashionable, and may be very beautiful if the colors chosen are beautiful and harmonious and thoroughly suit the coloring and figure of the wearer. Very often the outer sheath descends in embroidered points over the under sheath, but the cut must be exquisite and the dressmaker must consider carefully all the varieties of movement and posture, or very ugly effects may be produced. Not long ago a Frenchwoman of fashion was having a dress fitted in Paris.

"You must get it tighter over the hips," she said to the fitter.

"But, Madame," objected the fitter, "if it is any tighter you will not be able to sit down."

"Then," firmly replied the heroine, "I shall stand."

We cannot all soar to these heights of self-abnegation, and now that our dresses have no bones to keep them in place their cut must be such that they will not cease to buckle even if we should chance to sit down to them. The train is always carefully lined and weighted and kept the back smooth and well-fitted.

There is a simple, practical and useful style of the dress made in layers that is sure to be much worn through the summer, and that is the style that imitates the old-fashioned pinafore. Sometimes this is buttoned with large buttons all down one side of the front, sometimes it fastens invisibly behind, and the front is elaborately adorned with embroidery. It may have no sleeves at all, only a shoulder strap, or over the tight-fitting undersleeve, or it may have a short wide sleeve with a kind of kimono effect. This kind of dress is less unkind than the sheath to those who are further removed than fashion at present demands from the strict definition of a line—length without breadth. Bright, soft colors can be worn by every one if they will choose them carefully, and these will be very fashionable, so that the garden parties of this summer ought to have a particularly beautiful effect. But they should be chosen with great care, so as to bring out and not to dull any beauty of coloring in the wearer. Nearly every woman has some shades in her hair, or complexion, or eyes, and with advantage be chosen that there is generally something that needs to be passed over in kindly silence.

Evening wraps are also of beautiful and delicate colors, very often large and ample like the day wraps, and like the evening dresses lightened very often by some sort of sparkle in the trimming, jet or tinsel or spangles. A very beautiful evening wrap seen in a Parisian theatre not long ago was made of soft black silk beautifully embroidered with sea-gulls.

Never was there a time when embroidery was more fashionable, and it is a worthy and a beautiful fashion. Added after the garment it is to adorn is at any rate partly made, it can be adapted exactly to the cut of the whole and to the figure of the wearer.

## A FASHIONABLE WEDDING

Lord Dalmeny, the eldest son of Lord Rosebery, was married to Miss Dorothy Grosvenor, youngest daughter of Lord Henry Grosvenor, and cousin of the Duke of Westminster, recently. The ceremony took place at 2 o'clock at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; the vicar, the Rev. F. L. Boyd, officiating. At the church the floral decorations were of the simplest kind. On the altar there were masses of white flowers and garlands in the chancel. Practically the whole of the seats in the church were reserved for the wedding guests, and privileged ticket-holders—friends of the bride and bridegroom. The service was fully choral. As the bride entered the church, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," was sung by the choir.

### Appearance of the Bride.

There has seldom been such a gathering in St. Paul's, writes a special lady correspondent. Miss Grosvenor, who is tall, very slight, and dark, entered the church on the arm of her father, Lord Henry Grosvenor, who gave her away. Her bridal robe was of soft ivory satin trimmed with the magnificent Point d'Alencon lace given by her aunt, Miss Cohen, to Lady Crewe, and which was one of the most treasured possessions of Marie Antoinette. Lady Crewe wore it on her own bridal robe, and lent it for the ceremony. The lace, a deep ivory, was draped round the shoulders over a square-cut bodice of the satin, and forming an apparent bolero, and was caught on the left side with orange blossoms. The second scarf draped the skirt, forming a tabard in front, and again draped on the train, which fell from the waist in a square. The yoke of the bodice and the plain tight sleeves were of mousseline de sole, which also appeared at the sides of the skirt between the panels of rare lace. Narrow lines of lace were inserted in the mousseline de sole, and were twisted on the sleeves. Countess Grosvenor lent the wedding veil of rare old lace.

### The Bridesmaids' Colors.

Following the bride were six bridesmaids—Lady Helen Grosvenor, her aunt; Miss Millicent Grosvenor, her sister; the Hon. Lady White, daughter of Lord and Lady Anson; Miss Ruby Lindsay, soon to be a bride herself, and daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Lindsay; Miss Ashton, Lady Scarborough's daughter; and Miss Bourne. They wore Lord Dalmeny's colors in their bridesmaids' costumes, which were of rose crepe de chine, exquisitely embroidered, and the small inserted vests were of the soft shade of primrose with narrow lines of silver embroidery.

Large hats of black ermine, with clusters of roses held by wide bows of black ribbon velvet, accentuated their delicate dresses, and each wore a pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Francis Leith Boyd, the vicar of St. Paul's, and exceptionally beautiful Pauls had been arranged for the occasion. The altar and rail were decorated with arm lilies, brought from Eton. Lord Dalmeny was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Neil Primrose, as best man.

Lord Rosebery, at the conclusion of the ceremony, forgetting apparently that his presence was desired in the vestry to witness the signing of the register, had to be summoned by his younger son.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at 13 Belgrave Square, the residence of the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Lady Beauchamp being the bride's first cousin. Her grandmother was the youngest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland and of Harriet, Duchess of Sutherland, who was one of Queen Victoria's Mistresses of the Robes.

Among the many presents on view there was an uncommon antique silver inkstand given by the King, inscribed: "To Albert Edward Harry Lord Dalmeny on his marriage, from Edward R. and I. 15th April 1909," and enclosed in an oak case lined with dark blue balzo. Accompanying it was a card with the royal crown and the address, Buckingham Palace, in gold, and in His Majesty's writing appeared the words, "To Lord Dalmeny from Her Majesty the Queen." With best wishes for his happiness. In the jewel case set apart for the gifts to the bridegroom was the gold ribbed cigarette case from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The design on the centre has the Prince of Wales' feathers in diamonds, encircled by the blue enamel ribbon bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and surmounted in small floral sprays. The design consisted of skirt and overdress, the latter slightly raised at one side with an ornament of silken braid. Chemise and long sleeves were of fine lace and the coat was of the same material as the dress, cut with plain front and Italian back about three-quarters length. Large buttons ornamented the skirt, and the sleeves were of the Directoire style, but the sleeves were of fine fabric. Sweeping beige feathers trimmed the black hat worn with the costume.

### A Scene of Jewelled Splendor.

On Wednesday the presents were on view at 13 Belgrave Square, a display which has rarely been equalled for magnificence even in London society. Two vast drawing rooms were cleared of all furniture and tables covered with blue cloth were ranged round them. In the one were the bride's presents, in the other those of the bridegroom. The sun fell on the faces of jewels which composed Lord Rosebery's presents to his daughter-in-law, throwing into scintillating splendour diamonds that could with difficulty be equalled. It is one thing to speak of a parure of diamonds, and another to look upon pearls surrounded by diamonds or rare lustre and a set of ornaments composed of pear shaped pearls also diamond encircled. A complete spray of wild roses in fine diamonds, a set

and tiara of wonderful diamonds, with bracelets, stars and other ornaments might be quoted, and of indescribable charm a necklace of five rows of pearls as large as hazelnuts, with the softest of rose bloom on their unrivalled whiteness.

One of Lord Dalmeny's presents is a necklace several inches wide, forming a lattice of fine diamonds, from each square of which falls a tiny leaf in the same jewels every one holding a diamond that is like a drop of dew. There are more diamonds from Lord Henry Grosvenor, along with other gifts, and from the Hon. Neil Primrose a set of three ornaments forming flowers, also in diamonds. It would be impossible to exhaust the splendor of the long list as the jewels lay in the sunshine exposed to the gaze of admiring eyes.

## DOG THAT CARRIES MAIL.

Of all the mail-carriers that Uncle Sam has in this big country none is more novel than a dog out in Dayton, Kansas, whose duty it is to meet a passenger train twice daily and take the heavy mail sack to his master's store.

When the sharp whistle of the train is heard "Nep," a big St. Bernard, gives an excited bark and hurries to the crossing. The mail clerk picks the leather bag out of the car door and it falls somewhere in the vicinity of the dog. Nep at once goes to the sack, and, carefully taking it by the middle, so that neither end will drag on the ground, walks sedately to the store, where he lays the sack down behind the counter by the side of the wooden letter-case, into which the mail is soon distributed.

Day after day he performs this task, rain or shine. The mail clerk watches for him, and the people of the community are as proud of him as they would be of a bright child.

Nep is four years old, but is two feet, seven inches in height, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. He has no difficulty in carrying the sack, though the mail is often very heavy with the weekly papers from the county seat, for his teeth are strong and he has carried over one hundred pounds as a test of his strength.

He seems likely to perform the semi-official task for many years to come, and the people of his community think that he is entitled to a salary for his services.

The train men do not forget to throw off something nice for him to eat on holidays, but, even though the gift is a toothsome bit of game or other meat, he never touches it until the mail of Uncle Sam is safe in the postoffice.—Baltimore Herald.

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The near departure of the Duke of Abruzzi to the Himalayas gives new interest to the fact that Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is now found to be higher than the figures heretofore assigned to it. It is over fifty years since the height given to this eminence was fixed at



29,002 feet. Many have thought it ridiculous to tick on those two feet over the even thousands, but the facts show that it was proper to do so. While the Indian government was making its surveys within sight of the great mountain it took six trigonometrical measurements to the highest point of Everest from six different stations, and the mean of these values gave the height of 29,002 feet. Recently six other determinations of its height have been made at five stations, all but one of which are nearer the mountain than any of the earlier stations, and the mean of these latest determinations give a mean value of 29,141 feet, which is nearly the truth than the figures so long accepted. The survey reports that the mountain is undoubtedly of this height and probably higher, for there are still sources of error which cannot be eliminated till problems of refraction and of deviation of gravity are more satisfactorily solved. It is intended to keep the old figure of the height on the maps of the survey until the very best determination is made by more accurate means than are now available.

## HUMOR GLEANINGS

Little handmaiden (to her mistress, after her day out)—"I've had a lovely day. I've had two teeth stopped, and one out, and a hot mutton pie, and two cups of tea, and a ride on the electric train."

Lady—"Look here! You said that if I'd give you your dinner you'd mow the lawn for me." Trump—"I'd like to do it, ma'am, but I got teach ye a lesson. Never trust the word of a total stranger."

"I have been engaged to at least a dozen girls," said a young man. "And always been unlucky in love, eh?" inquired a lady. "Oh, no—rather lucky," was the answer. "I've never married any of them."

"What are your plans for the holidays?" "I expect to send for about three pounds of various booklets advertising summer resorts." "Yes," "Examine them carefully and then go where I have always gone."

Bishop (who has "looked in" at rural Sunday school)—"Now, children, can any of you tell what is meant by the visitation of the Bishop?" Little Girl (after a long pause): "Please, sir, an affliction sent from heaven."

Wicks—"I owe you an apology. The fact is, I was raining, and I saw your umbrella, and, supposing you had gone home for good, I took it." Wicks—"Don't mention it. You left your new silk hat, you know, and wore your old one. As I had no umbrella, and as I didn't want to wet my own hat, I put on yours. I hope you don't mind."

# Unsolved Problem in Aviation

One of the most cherished dreams of the aeronautical inventor is to produce a machine which by dynamic means can lift itself and a useful load vertically into the air. Well nigh every investigator has conceived plans which he hoped would render this possible; and amongst the vast number of unsuccessful patents in connection with aerial machines the most extraordinary are those dealing with the helicopter or vertical-lift machine. Whilst the majority of aeronautical inventors eventually seek the line of least resistance in their desire to evolve workable schemes, there is a small number of enthusiasts who labor untiringly at the helicopter, feeling convinced from the beginning that it is the type which will ultimately prevail. There is still another class which, after working at machines of the aeroplane type with no very marked success, turn to the much more difficult task of designing helicopters. It is, therefore, apparent that varied opinions on certain life machines are held by the people most concerned with the subject.

As its name implies, the vertical-lift machine uses dynamic devices which are intended to lift it directly into the air along a path as close to the vertical as possible. The most common method of effecting this is to fit the machine with screws turning in an almost horizontal plane. Provision is sometimes made to allow of these propellers being given various angles of inclination, and in several patents the inventors are desirous of having propellers which can be made to work in an almost vertical plane once the machine has risen from the ground. By this means they hope to get forward motion in the usual way. In very many cases, however, the designer of the helicopter rests content with an apparatus which will raise itself vertically in the air, and he makes no adequate provision for other propelling devices which will give it horizontal motion.

The whole question turns on the practical efficiency of the lifting device, and if we take this to be some form of screw propeller our considerations will apply to most of the machines now in existence or planned. The ordinary aeroplane has one or more vertical screws which give it horizontal motion; and by driving the inclined planes of the machine forward they set up a wind resistance which has a lifting effect. This in the simplest terms explains the action of the aeroplane. The rising power of these machines is gradual, and to get into the air at all they have either to

be given an initial impulse, as in the case of the Wright machine, or have to run along the ground for considerable distances until the necessary speed is acquired. The machine when in the air acts almost in a manner analogous to a motor-car climbing an endless hill, and every effort to surmount a steeper gradient calls for increased power. The gliding angle of the Wright machine is about 7 degrees, the propeller thrust being about 150 pounds. It is calculated by Mr. Lanchester that the machine has not more than about 20 per cent. surplus power. This indicates that the ability of Mr. Wright to mount into the air at a higher gradient than his normal path of inclination is not very great, nor could the effort be continued for any long period of time. The Voisin machine, using an engine of double the power of the Wright, has a propeller thrust of 230 pounds, but owing to the greater weight and the greater loss of efficiency its angle of upward flight is very little more than that of the Wright machine. Its engine has to be run at high speed, so that at the normal angle of travel the effort is so great that only comparatively short flights have been made before the motor loses efficiency, and then the machine soon comes to the ground.

In order, therefore, to get a flying machine into the air, even at a very gentle angle, a very effective propeller is needed, and no small amount of engine power. How much more difficult, then, is the problem of lifting the whole machine vertically into the air and keeping it there? The designers of helicopters have in effect been compelled to use enormous propellers in their endeavors to get the necessary lifting effect, and the plan most in favor is that of mounting two sets, one above the other, or in tandem.

New problems have to be encountered when attacking the air with large horizontal propellers, and the first essential is an immense reserve of power to overcome the initial inertia. There is increased loss of efficiency owing to the more complex system of power transmission employed; and the great driving stresses set up in actuating propellers of, say, 15 feet or 20 feet in diameter call for a very strong framework. Then again extra weight is needed for the fitting of additional propellers for horizontal travel, or of adapting the vertical-lift propellers to perform this work.

Very little authentic information is available with regard to vertical-lift machines, and no really successful machine has yet been built. In most of those cases where a lifting

effect was obtained we are not told the height attained, the duration of time in the air, the vertical speed, or whether the machine was fitted for forward travel at the time. As a rule the machines "jumped" into the air for very brief periods, rose to no great height, and came down with damaging force. Davidson claims to have lifted clear of the ground with an ingenious machine which he has constructed, vanned wheels being used instead of the ordinary propellers. The first Breguet gyroplane, weighing over 1,300 pounds, is also said to have risen with one man, the engine power employed being 45 h. p. It is asserted by M. Cornu that he has built a machine to lift two men, using an engine of only 15 h. p. This machine only weighs 700 pounds, and is apparently not provided for forward flight. Other claims have been made in respect of machines with wing-flapping devices, paddle-wheels, and reciprocating members, but in no case is there clear evidence of a fully equipped machine making a satisfactory horizontal flight or of remaining an appreciable time in the air.

Unless a vertical-lift machine is adapted for horizontal travel when in the air it has little practical value, for the extra weight entailed to render it complete is an unknown quantity. Every pound extra in a vertical-lift machine has to be provided for by the direct lifting power of the screws or other devices; and for continuous effort, for loss of efficiency as speed increases, and for other factors a far greater surplus of reserve power must be allowed than the rather small margin possessed by even the best modern aeroplane.

The situation at present is that a lifting effect has been obtained by several machines, but under such artificial and unsatisfactory conditions as to give little hope of immediate success. Until a machine has been evolved which after lifting itself and a useful load to a specified height carries out horizontal flight in a fairly satisfactory manner, the helicopter cannot be accepted as having proved its efficiency. In many of the machines already built there is no margin of safety in case the engine failed, as in order to save weight and complication scarcely any horizontal planes are fitted, which would enable the machine to glide safely to earth instead of tumbling down with great force if the motor suddenly stopped.

Nothing to Him: Johnny—"The camel can go eight days without water. Freddy—"So could I if ma would let me."

More Than Liberal: Mr. Highmus—"You gave your son a liberal education, did you not?" Mr. Muntoburn—"Disgustingly liberal; his four years at college cost me \$27,000."

# The Noted Roman Playright

To add to the interest renewed in the Baconian theory by Twain's latest book, *Is Shakespeare Dead?* (in which, by the way, the author gives unmistakable evidence of being "from Missouri") Sir Edward Sullivan, an intelligent Briton, comes forward with a sturdy defence of the authenticity of Shakespeare and all the works which have been credited to the Bard. Sir Edward, in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, takes up the favorite contention of the Baconians—the humble origin of Shakespeare and his alleged illiteracy—and cites the life and works of Plautus, the famous Roman playwright, as closely paralleling the history of Shakespeare.

"This comedian," says the writer, "the greatest known to ancient Rome, was born at Sarsina, in Umbria, B. C. 254, in an extremely lowly grade of life. He came to the Roman metropolis as a young man and in a needy condition, and, like Shakespeare, found his first employment at the theatre, where he filled the humble office of a handy man for actors, or a stage carpenter. Thus employed he saved a little money, with which he left the capital to set up in business in the country. This business failing, he returned to Rome in a destitute state, and was employed by a baker to work a hand mill for grinding corn."

"With a mind retentive of what he had already seen, during off hours he wrote three comedies, by the sale of which to the managers of the Public Games he was enabled to quit his drudgery, educate himself and start on a literary career. That literary career was in every sense the equal of Shakespeare's. The purity of his language, and the refinement and good-humor of his wit were celebrated by the critics of old days; the grammarian, Aelius Stilo, used to say of him, and Varro adopted his words, 'that the Muses would use the language of Plautus if they were to speak Latin; and amongst others who joined in the chorus of his praise were Aulus Gellius, Cicero and St. Jerome, Lessing, the great critic of recent days, pronounced his *Captivi* to be the finest comedy that was ever brought upon the stage. And yet the opportunities of Plautus in the way of education were even less than those of Shakespeare, for all the books open to the Roman playwright were in manuscript, and the writer of comedies in those days had metrical difficulties to surmount beyond anything known in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of our era. In the time of Varro (who died in B. C. 27) we are told that there were 130 plays attributed to Plautus—but

some of them were said to have been the work of more ancient writers which had been retouched and improved by Plautus.

"After literary controversies which continued for many years in Rome, Varro reduced the number of genuine plays to 21, the whole of which with one exception, have come down to us. Besides all this, we know that Plautus modelled his plays on the Greek, but made his characters genuine Romans, and to this fact, as we have authority for believing, was attributed the greatness of his popularity. We are told, moreover, that his plays, like those of Shakespeare, were written for the stage, and that 'content with the pay which he received, he did not care for the subsequent fate of his works.' Again, as in Shakespeare's case, we know that objection had been taken to the coarseness of some of his jests, but we learn that these were intended for the lower classes of Rome.

"Without going further to meet the Baconian case, we have in these well-authenticated details of an earlier dramatist's life and works an answer, that would satisfy most reasonable critics to about four-fifths of what is described as 'the Shakespeare Problem.'

"The truth is, for all that may be said to the contrary, that pre-eminence in the world of literature is not, and never will be, the monopoly of the educated or the high-born. Any one of an ordinary critical faculty, with a smattering of history or biography, could recall innumerable instances of literary success achieved by men whose birth and early education were likely, according to Baconian lights, to form an insuperable bar to their becoming famous. Go back for a moment to the early days of the Athenian drama. What else, but what Baconians would term a miracle, or a mystery, can account for the sudden leap into glorious perfection of the world's master spirits, of tragedy Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides? There was little of the purple of high birth associated with their achievements. 'The air they breathed, the land they lived in, their religion, the poetry Grecian myths, the manly magnificence that drove the Persian from their shores—these were their education; and it would be but the humiliating occupation of a paltry mind to seek to measure their greatness by the yardwand of calculating mediocrity. For 20 centuries these three reigned unrivalled in the world of dramatic literature. Then Shakespeare rose; and not till then did the figure of an equal, and not to say a greater than they, take its place amongst them."



# Our Hour with the Editor

## REVEALED RELIGION

Those who contend that there is no such thing as revealed religion have a case which cannot be proved. By religion we mean that sense of responsibility to each other and to a Supreme Being, which exists to a greater or less extent among all races of men. If we go back to the beginning of the human race we will fail to discover any higher instinct than that of self-preservation, from which a religious system could be evolved. From this it is possible to derive the whole fabric of human law. The thunders of Sinai were not necessary to convince men that they should not steal or that he should not act in contravention of any other of what may be called the material commandments. When the need of property as was recognized and the value of the home was understood the right to protect one's property and to safeguard one's home would follow as a matter of course. So far as those particular aspects of human conduct are concerned we are not essentially materially different from the brutes around us. There was no necessity for a revelation to teach man that he must respect rights which those claiming them were able to enforce. In process of time the instinct of self-preservation would lead to the formation of organized society, and the laws which originally derived their sanction from individual right, would thereafter be enforced by the community. We do not have to presuppose a revelation in order to account for much of what is called the moral law, and it is preposterous to suggest that there is any merit whatever in complying with it.

Revealed religion has to do with the spiritual side of man's nature. It seems to be a means whereby we may overcome death and fit ourselves for a higher existence. It does not consist of a series of prohibitions; it is constructive. It substitutes love for fear in determining what our relations to each other ought to be. It changes the whole outlook of those who live under its influence. It endows its possessors with a power which is greater than any material power. One cannot imagine how the ideas upon which this religion is based could be evolved from the law of self-preservation or be derived from the contemplation of natural phenomena. It is not difficult to see how they might be confused with natural phenomena. For example, if we suppose men in a lower stage of human progress than we now are to have received from some source the idea of a Supreme God, it is easy to conceive that they might identify Him with the Sun or some other object or phenomenon; but the moment we speak of worshipping the Sun we presuppose the existence of the idea of worshipping something, and this idea must surely be the result of inspiration from some source external to humanity. When once it had entered into the minds of men it would assume varied forms, and the logical result of theism operating in crude intellects would be polytheism, until, as has been said of Hindustan, there would be as many gods as there were men. Each man would make a god in his own image; that is, he would conceive of the Deity as like himself, only greatly exaggerated. It seems as if we must of necessity concede that the Monotheistic idea was a revelation. When, to whom and under what circumstance man first heard in his soul those tremendous words: "I am the Lord, thy God," we cannot hope to know. It is historically certain that the Monotheistic idea, as we have it today, that is, the belief in one god, comes to us through Abraham; but there is reason for doubting if it originated with him. Indeed, there is some ground for assuming that from the earliest dawn of civilization the Monotheistic idea has existed, and it is a quality of human nature which distinguishes humanity from the brute creation. Last Sunday we spoke of man as an animal that invents; we may also define him as an animal that worships. Let us at this point meet the evolutionists on their own ground. Let us concede that all animal life originated from the same primal form, and that it has been shaped by environment, the survival of the fittest, and all other such influence, so that it has developed in all the various lines in which we find it today. In one line, that is, the human, the idea of worship is found. Must we not of absolute necessity assume the derivation of this idea to have been from some external source? How else shall we explain that what is evolved from matter worships that which is spiritual? The evolutionists, who hold to materialistic views, endeavor to explain the existence of great difference in forms of life by assuming unlimited periods for their evolution, but an eternity of evolution could not produce something from nothing, and if we accept the doctrine of material evolution, we must either suppose the idea of worship of a Supreme Being to have been present in the chaotic nebula, out of which the earth was formed, or to have been derived from some source exterior to physical nature. Hence it may with reason be claimed that the fact of man's being a creature that worships, and yet is physically not dissimilar in essential particulars from other animals, proves incontestably that at some stage, and a very early stage, in human development there came an inspiration to worship. Whenever this was, it was the beginning of revealed religion.

If this position is correct, that is, if there must of necessity have been a revelation, or inspiration, or whatever you choose to call it, to explain the existence in the human mind of the idea of worship, there is no difficulty in supposing other revelations; nor is there

any difficulty in holding that these revelations may have been in harmony with the people by whom they were received. There seem at all times to have been lofty souls which caught the rays of divine truth, although all around them was shrouded in darkness, just as the snow-capped mountain peak catches the light of the sun, while yet the valleys are in shadow. Such a human mountain peak was Abraham. But Abraham's conception of God was beyond that of his descendants. He realized a Being supreme over all; the Jews were able only to conceive of a tribal deity, who was greater than the gods of other tribes. When we study the basic principles of the ancient religions of India and Persia, we find in them the same essential quality, and when we note how those religions have been distorted by those who received them, we see evidence of the inability of unaided human intelligence to grasp the ineffable conception of God. God must be made manifest to us in terms of humanity. Such a manifestation we have in Jesus of Nazareth, and from Him we have learned that "God is love." This thought never could have been derived from nature, for the processes of nature are, regarded from the human standpoint, cruel and remorseless. In Jesus Christ we have the revelation of God as He is, of the future life which is open to humanity and the means whereby that life can be attained.

## SLUYS AND CRECY

In these days when we hear so much of the possible invasion of England, it is interesting to know that nearly eight and a half centuries have passed since a foreign foe set foot upon its soil. There are no places in the "right little, tight little island," whose names are commemorated in connection with the military glory of the nations of Continental Europe; but the list of those in France, Spain and elsewhere on the Continent, which have a place in the story of the triumph of British arms is a long one, and perhaps it may be well in this series of articles on the great battles to tell briefly of these, although in so doing it will be necessary to depart from the chronological order, which has been observed as closely as possible in previous articles.

Edward III. of England, claimed the right to the Crown of France. His mother, Queen Isabella, of England, was debarred from the succession by the Salic law, but Edward claimed that by the correct interpretation thereof the right descended to him, being only in abeyance during his mother's lifetime. Being a resolute man, he determined to make good his claim by force of arms. In 1338 he landed a considerable force in Flanders, where his claims were favorably regarded; and in 1339 he declared war against France. Nothing of importance happened until June 23, 1840, when the English fleet encountered that of France off Sluys, a port of Flanders. The French fleet, numbered one hundred and twenty large vessels. Froissart, whose account of this fight and that of Crecy is summarized in this article, does not say how large the English fleet was, but he tells us that "in this fleet were a number of ladies from England, countesses, baronesses and knights, and gentlemen's wives, who were going to attend the Queen at Ghent." The historian adds: "These the king had guarded most carefully by three hundred men at arms and five hundred archers." Both navies were eager for the fight. It was a splendid struggle. It lasted from early morn until noon, "and the English were hard pressed for their enemies were four to one, and the greater part of them were used to the sea." The first achievement of the English was to capture the Christopher, which had been taken from them by the French in the previous year. "Then there were great shouts and cries, and the English manned her with archers and sent her against the Genoese." The English victory was complete. The whole French force perished. This was the first of England's great triumphs on the sea.

The landing of the English forces met with no opposition after this sea fight, but King Edward did not seem greatly disposed to bring matters to a crisis, and six years and two months elapsed before any land struggle at all decisive in its nature took place. The king of France assembled a very large army, that is large relatively speaking, for in those times most of the fighting was done by forces, which would now not be regarded as numerically great. Froissart says it was 100,000 strong on the day of the battle, but there must have been a large number of other troops available, for the same authority tells us that the French king had eight times as many soldiers as the English king, and the latter led between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the field. Whatever the actual numbers may have been there is no doubt that the English were greatly outnumbered. The actual strength of the English troops engaged in the fight was very much less than the number stated above. They were divided into three battalions. One of these was led by Edward, the Black Prince. In it there were 800 men at arms, 2,000 archers and 1,000 Welshmen. The Earl of Northampton commanded the second battalion, which consisted of 800 men at arms and 1,200 archers. The king himself commanded the third battalion, which was made up of 700 men at arms and 2,000 archers. King Edward had his troops in splendid order, and after they had lunched heartily, he ordered them to lie down and rest. Meanwhile the King of France drew near with his vastly superior force. His marshals advised him not to precipitate a battle, but to rest his men for a day. Some of his hot-head-

ed counsellors urged an immediate attack lest the English should escape, but Lord Moyné said to him: "Rest assured, they will wait for you." The French king would have delayed the attack, but the impetuosity of his men was such that they would bear no restraint, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the king sent 15,000 Genoese forward. "Order the Genoese forward," he cried, "and begin the battle in the name of God and St. Denis." The Genoese protested that they were unfit to fight, for they were wearied with their long march, moreover their bowstrings were relaxed by a heavy rain that had fallen. Their spirits also were depressed "by a very terrible eclipse of the sun and a great flight of crows hovering in the air and making a loud noise." Nevertheless they advanced to the charge with great shouts, thinking to intimidate the English by noise and numbers, but as soon as they were come near enough "the English archers advanced one step forward and shot their arrows with such force and quickness that it seemed as if it snowed." Froissart continues: "When the Genoese felt these arrows, which pierced their arms, breasts, heads and through their armor some of them cut the strings of their crossbows, others flung them on the ground, and all turned about and retreated quite discomfited. The French had a large body of men-at-arms on horseback, richly dressed, to support the Genoese. The King of France seeing them thus fall back, cried out: "Kill me those scoundrels, for they step up our road without any reason." You would then have seen the above-mentioned men-at-arms lay about them, killing all they could of these runaways."

The account of the battle will be continued in the next article. It was an important event, for it was the beginning of the Hundred years War between England and France, which was only ended by the achievements of the Maid of Orleans.

## GREAT INVENTIONS

### II.

When man had invented a means of making fire permanency of residence followed as a matter of course. The preservation of fire became of prime importance. Indeed, it is only of comparatively recent years that it has ceased to be so in most parts of the world. There are people now living who have heard their grandfathers talk of "borrowing fire," when the coals on their own hearths had become cold. We used to have a curfew bell here in Victoria. Curfew is a survival of the ancient habit of covering fire, not as a social ordinance, but as a necessity. William the Conqueror directed curfew to be rung at a certain time, but long before his day the act, which the bell commanded, had been practised in every home in the land. The difficulty of producing fire would lead to exceptional care in preserving it, and hence where the fire was kept alive would be the family headquarters. We can, without much stretch of the imagination, suppose that when men began to live in communities the duty of preserving fire would be entrusted to some one person, and the fire-place would easily in course of time become the altar, the people who cared for it would become priests, fire itself would become deified and sacrifices would be offered to it. Hence the origin perhaps, of fire-worship. But this is a digression.

It is evident that when fire had led to permanency of residence, the necessity would be felt of bringing things to it, and one of the first to be brought would be water. How it came about that primitive man first cooked his food is purely a matter of guesswork, but we may feel very sure that one of his earliest experiments was in the way of heating water. Hence a very early invention must have been pottery. Pottery is something that would suggest itself to the mind as soon as the necessity of carrying water was experienced. Only a very limited power of observation would be required to teach even the most primitive people that water would remain in hollows in clay, and to use clay vessels for the purpose of carrying it must have come almost as a matter of course as soon as the need of providing a means of doing so was felt. Before fire came into use men would naturally go to springs or running streams, when they needed drink; but man in a cave with a fire would be no longer primitive. He would have advanced further from the brute beasts around him than all the generations of humanity have advanced since. He had begun to have artificial wants. It would not be enough that there should be a bubbling spring or a murmuring brook a short distance from the mouth of his cave. He would wish to have some of the water in his cave, and he would make a vessel of clay to carry it in. Pottery and the remains of fire seem to be the oldest evidences of human civilization, although Grosse in "The Beginnings of Art," claims that basketry was an older invention. He finds evidence of this in the fact that the earlier pottery has basket patterns cast upon it, and says, "the basket is everywhere the forerunner of the pot, and has consequently everywhere been its prototype," and he quotes Holmes as follows: "The vessel of clay is a usurper which has taken possession of the place as well as of the dress of its predecessor." There are reasons why baskets might have been invented before pottery, but it is doubtful if the ornamentation on the latter in imitation of the former is proof that it is the more recent invention of the two. Ornamentation is so great an advance upon the invention of pottery that no trustworthy con-

clusion can be drawn from its presence. Centuries may have elapsed after the first crude jug was made before any one thought of ornamenting it in any way, and the suggestion that jugs were ornamented to resemble baskets, simply because the latter were the older invention, is an assumption which any one can accept or reject as he pleases. But no matter which of them was the first, we may infer that the making of receptacles of some kind followed very closely upon the use of fire for domestic purposes.

Cooked food may be regarded as an invention, although possibly it was, strictly speaking, a discovery. There is an Indian legend, which says that the eating of smoked salmon originated when a tribe, driven out of their home by volcanic eruptions, came upon fish that had been smoked by subterranean fires, and, nearly famished, ate the unaccustomed food, and carried some of it with them in their flight. But whatever the origin of the practice may have been, a man surrounded by his woman and children in a cavern heated by artificial fire, clad in the skins of beasts and eating cooked food, had already ascended several of the most difficult rounds in the ladder of civilization.

It is, of course, absolutely impossible to follow the progress of invention historically. At what stage man first learned that a hollowed log would transport him across water must remain a matter of guess-work. When he invented the bow is absolutely unascertainable. The bow may have been suggested by the springing action of the branch of a tree, but the device of a bow and arrow implies a degree of thought, observation and ingenuity which is truly wonderful. When the first arrow left the first bowstring the door was opened to almost limitless possibilities in the way of invention. Centuries, perhaps hundreds of centuries, elapsed before mankind was able to devise a more efficient weapon, but in the bow we have a utilization of the properties of natural objects, which shows that men were beginning to develop intellectually. They were becoming the masters of creation. With the bow they were able to overcome their handicap in the lack of speed of their movements. No animal could run so rapidly, no bird could fly so fast that an arrow could not overtake it. The supposition of most archaeologists is that the use of the spear preceded that of the bow, and that is very probable, for the spear is hardly an invention. It is only a sharp stick, of which then must have been hundreds ready to the hands of man even in his most primitive condition. Later he improved on the natural weapon by fastening a sharp stone to its point, but this was an improvement, not the discovery of a principle or the invention of an original device. Possibly we may state the primary inventions of mankind in the following order: Clothing, the production of fire, pottery or basketry, cooked food, the bow and arrow. Thus equipped mankind was prepared for the conquest of nature.

## The Birth of the Nations

XVIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### THE CHINESE—I.

Boulger, in his history of China, tells us that the Chinese are "the only living representatives today of a people and government which were contemporary with the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Jews." Therefore, to speak of the birth of the Chinese as a nation is to refer back to very remote times indeed, so remote, in point of fact, that no historian can give a date to the beginning of this branch of Oriental civilization. Up to a very few years ago it might be very truly said that these people had advanced very little since the time of Confucius. The varying customs of Europe, the march of civilization in all other parts of the world had small, if any, effect upon the Chinese nation. Since intercourse has been established with other powers this vast Eastern empire may be said to have awakened to the fact that there exists a world beyond her own borders; and she is using the knowledge consequent upon the awakening for the furtherance of her own interests to an extent greater or less as the passing of time may show.

Probably one reason why we can derive so little information as to the earliest history of the Chinese Empire is owing to the destruction of all the books during the reign of Hwangti, two hundred and ten years before Christ. Hwangti belonged to the Tsin dynasty, and very early in his career incurred, for some reason or other, the enmity of the literary class, who attacked him most virulently, and even went so far as to throw doubt upon his right to rule, claiming that he was not a Tsin at all, but a usurper. They objected to any measures he introduced, and so embittered him by their censure that he determined to put a stop to their attacks for all time. A council was called; and Hwangti and his minister Lissch denounced the literary men, and proscribed all books. A command was given that all works except those relating to science, medicine and agriculture, should be destroyed, that five hundred of the most prominent of the literati should be executed and many thousands banished. These orders were carried out with terrible promptitude, to

the everlasting shame of Hwangti, and the irreparable loss to the history of the nation. It might be mentioned, however, that Hwangti, apart from this one act of vandalism, was a very competent prince, and has been called one of the greatest emperors China ever had. He was responsible for the building of the great wall, which has been considered one of the wonders of the world. While it may be of but little use now, it served as a wonderful safeguard in Hwangti's time against the invading tribes beyond the border.

We are told that the first Chinese were a wandering tribe, who settled in Shensi, in the northeast of China, and that the first ruler among the tribe was named Fohi. The most famous among the early princes, or Wangs, as the rulers were called, was Yao, whom the Chinese reverence today as one of their worthiest dignitaries. It was an early practice to choose as their ruler the one whom they considered to be best able to administer to the welfare of the people irrespective of birth or prestige. Yal, Chun and Yu, succeeding one another, directed the affairs of the nation, and were men of such exceptional ability and moral strength that the time in which they reigned has been likened to the age of the Antonines, and described as the most brilliant and perfect in Chinese history. These rulers believed that "a prince entrusted with the charge of a state has a heavy task. The happiness of his subjects absolutely depends upon him. To provide for everything is his duty; his ministers are only put in office to assist him. A prince who wishes to fulfil his obligations, and to long preserve his people in the ways of peace ought to watch without ceasing that the laws are observed with exactitude." Temperance and chastity were observed under this triumvirate. They believed in a form of government conducted entirely by the people, with the prince or ruler as the chosen head. With these three able men passed away the practice of selecting the leader from among those best fitted to serve the interests of the people. Therefore the privilege descended from father to son.

Probably the most interesting period in Chinese history is the time in which Laotze and Confucius lived. This was during the sixth century before Christ, several hundred years after the death of Yao, Chun and Yu. These two philosophers found the nation plunged in a very low state morally and religiously, and Laotze, who came first, and who has been termed the Chinese Pythagoras, at once set himself the herculean task of reforming his fellow countrymen. The religion he founded is called Taodism, and has very few adherents today, though his philosophical tenets are widely quoted. A noted German historian writing about one hundred years ago, having made an exhaustive study of Taodism, said that in his treatise "many things about a Triune God were so clearly expressed that no one who has read this book can doubt that the mystery of the Holy Trinity was revealed to the Chinese five centuries before the coming of Jesus Christ." A short quotation from the final chapters of the Book of Laotze will show us that the philosophy of the earliest of the Chinese differed very little from that of some of our modern writers:

"All things spring up without a word spoken and grow without a claim for their production. They go through their processes without any display of pride in them; and the results are realized without any assumption of ownership. It is owing to their absence of assumption that the results and their processes do not disappear. It only needs the same quality in the arrangement and measures of government to make society beautiful and happy."

The following will recall some of Ruskin's views on political economy:

"In a small state with few inhabitants I would so order it that the people, though supplied with all kinds of implements, would not care to use them; I would give them cause to look upon death as a most grievous thing, while yet they would not go away any great distance to escape from it. Though they had buff coats and sharp weapons, they would not don or use them. They should think their coarse clothing beautiful, their plain food sweet, their poor houses places of rest, and their common, simple ways sources of all enjoyment."

At the time of Confucius, China did not comprise more than one-sixth of the present empire, and the population was only 12,000,000, as compared with the 430,000,000 of the present day. It will be seen that the country has grown to a great extent territorially and in regard to her population. Confucius, however, found a very bad state of affairs in his country, and according to his disciple, Mencius, was the saviour of the empire, socially and morally. Adopting the philosophy of this great teacher, China literally was born anew, and if we can believe but little in regard to her history before the time of Confucius, we have fairly authentic records of the centuries since.

During tunnelling operations on the East River, New York, it was observed by an engineer named Brasher that the water was perfectly calm in the vicinity of caissons filled with compressed air, from which it escaped in small quantities. Mr. Brasher thereupon experimented on the effect of compressed air on sea-waves by running pipes in which small holes were pierced along a sea-wall and forcing compressed air through them. He discovered that even in the most violent storms the waves were almost perfectly calm near the pipes.



# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## AN APPRECIATION OF CANADIAN SPORT

(By C. F. Lane in the Field)

No one can, until he has visited Canada, conceive the enormous territory which is open to the sportsman, or the vast quantity of game it contains. With the exception of a few small tracts of country in the East, which are leased to private individuals, all shooting is free. Of course, the various provinces have game licenses, varying from \$25 to \$100 for big game; but as the money so collected helps, and is spent in, game protection, no sportsman grudges the payment thereof. Were no such licenses imposed, Canada would soon be in the same predicament as the United States, whose game, once so prolific, is practically exhausted. We will commence with the feathered game, for it is safe to say, without fear of contradiction, that nowhere else in the world is there such a variety of sport or more sporting birds.

The most widely distributed game bird is that known as the Canadian partridge, though why given this name is a mystery, for it in no way resembles the European partridge. It is really the ruffed grouse, and is found in the woods and forests of every province. Probably no bird can equal it for speed, and, though big and heavily feathered, it seems to rise as if propelled by springs, attaining full speed immediately. A day spent among "partridges," amidst such scenery and colorings as the Canadian bush offers in September and October, will never be forgotten. An indifferent shot need not expect a heavy bag, though the crack will kill all he wants, but will have no "one to three" average if he takes sporting chances. He will certainly admit that, compared with the "partridge," a woodcock in a fir plantation is a sluggard. The sharp-tailed grouse of the Canadian prairies is another fine representative of the grouse family, and, like our red grouse, is found in coveys in the early part of the season, later on packing, and keeping in packs till the spring mating season. The rolling prairies of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, studded with bluffs, make ideal shooting grounds. The birds, when flushed on the open prairies or the stubble, fly straight to a bluff (a patch of small, light bush composed of poplar and low scrub, varying in size from a few yards to several acres), and, scattering, lie well to the dogs, giving very pretty shooting.

The pinnated grouse has been making his way up into the Canadian Northwest, and several will be bagged in the course of a day on the prairies, though this bird does not take to the bluffs, but remains in the open. It is a comparatively short time since the great Canadian West was cultivated, and before settlers came grouse knew nothing of grain, and lived on native berries and seeds, but they soon acquired a taste for domestic grains, wheat in particular, and, owing to good game laws, are on the increase. The stubble is seldom cut as short as it is at home, and sport can be obtained with dogs which cannot be beaten among the partridges at home, with the added advantage of a climate bracing enough, as some would say, to resuscitate a corpse.

But the marvel of the prairies are the vast herds of waterfowl that year by year visit its lakes and ponds, or "sloos," as they are called. Here the birds find a practically inexhaustible supply of their favorite foods: water celery, wild rice, and Manitoba No. 1 hara. The varieties of duck are numerous, the principal being mallard, redhead, black duck, blue-bill, canvas-back, wiggon, teal, and golden-eye; add to these geese and swan, and what more can one ask? The number of birds is incredible, myriads upon myriads being seen upon every sheet of water, and such shooting has to be experienced to be appreciated. Now to point out a few places where sport is certain and good.

The first stage of the journey after leaving the steamer is Winnipeg, which is an excellent centre to start from. A short trip over the Napinka branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will land you at Whitewater Lake, in Southern Manitoba. Here, in addition to thousands of geese, duck, crane, and other waterfowl, snipe and plover are found, also the well known prairie chicken, so that the sportsman can vary his shooting to his heart's content. Killarney Lake and Pelican Lake to the northeast are noted, and Roche Lake, near Clearwater, and Swan Lake, adjacent to Pilot Mound, provide big bags with unfailing regularity. The Tiger Hills, in the Pembina Mountains, besides holding great quantities of geese and duck, are also haunted by elk, mule deer, and black bear. Camp outfit must be taken to this region, but the sport will well repay the trouble. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, on the branch line from Pasqua, country that has seldom been shot over is reached, where ducks, geese and plover are to be found in myriads. Perhaps the best place for geese is the south side of Buffalo Lake, about twenty miles north of Moose Jaw. Geese in incredible numbers come here, in September and October from the breeding grounds in the far north, and remain till the ice forces them farther south for the winter. This country is well settled, and the wheat stubbles afford splendid feeding. Hidden in pits dug in the stubble fields, with your decoys set out in the line of flight, the utmost anticipation of any goose shooter will be realized.

Countless other places could be mentioned where the shooting is of the best, and there must be an equally large number of desirable spots which the eye of man has, as yet, never seen. However, enough has been said; great sport and good bags are certain, and it is nowadays so easy to get to Canada that the won-

der is that the dock, on the arrival of each steamer at Montreal, does not remind one of Perth station on August 11. There is room for all that come.

And now for the big game. I almost fear attempting to persuade the bird shooter to try his hand at big game. Many a fisherman has been satisfied with catching trout, till one unlucky day he got his first salmon; result, he is never again satisfied with trout. Grouse shooters have been satisfied that they have enjoyed the acme of sport, till fate put them in the way of stalking deer. Likewise the man who, if he never faced a moose in Canada's woods, would be satisfied with birds, may upon his first luck with the rifle desert the shot gun, and thereafter be satisfied only with big game. To be satisfied and content with little is one of the secrets of happy life on this earth, and on the principle that what has never been enjoyed can never be missed, it may be unwise to advise the bird shooter to look higher.

Big game in Canada is more than plentiful; at present it is abundant, but how long it will remain so is problematical. At one time the greater part of the United States was one large game preserve, but look at it today. Though it is fairly certain that Canada will not come to such a bad pass, yet big game will disappear before the birds, and trophies with the rifle

cannot be guaranteed with the same degree of confidence as those of the shotgun. However, there can be no doubt that as a big game country Canada is today second to none. Not only is game prolific, but sport can be enjoyed under the most perfect climatic conditions, and at far less expense and with less hardship than in any other quarter of the globe.

The king of the deer tribe is without doubt the moose, and he is found in every province of the Dominion, though Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick would undoubtedly be considered the best in which to try one's luck. This magnificent animal is indeed noble game, for in weight a full grown bull often exceeds 1,000 pounds, and the spread of the antlers is six feet and over. Moreover, he is brave and fearless. To obtain a trophy entails perseverance and care, his sense of smell being so keen and his hearing so acute that the least error will cause disappointment. The method usually adopted in moose hunting is "calling." Those inventors of the megaphone, the Indians, make horns of the bark of the birch, and therewith imitate the call of the cow moose. The bull soon answers, and if he approaches from leeward and the hidden hunter keeps still and out of sight, the chances are that a crashing of branches with the splendid antlers will be fol-

lowed by his appearance. What the sportsman's feelings are the first time he views this splendid beast in his native forests can easily be understood. Will birds ever again satisfy his sporting lust? At least one-third of the Province of New Brunswick is good hunting ground, perhaps the best district in this province being that to the north and east of the river St. John. This territory can be described as one vast game preserve, running 150 miles to the north, with a width in places of 100 miles.

In Quebec Province the best places in the eastern portion are about Lake Edward and La Belle Riviere, in the Lake St. John country; in the west, around Kipawa and Lake Temiskaming. In Ontario are many excellent districts, the best being the French River district, the Mississauga River district, and the country on both sides of the railway line from Fort William to Kenora. The last named territory is literally alive with moose, caribou, red deer, and black bear, while small game, such as timber wolf, lynx, and panther are all too plentiful; it has been little shot over so far, and will probably remain a game resort for years to come, as the land is unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

Deer are found in great numbers throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and

in some places settlers have to keep boys driving them away from the young crops, pretty much the way a boy scares crows at home. This may sound "fai," but it is nevertheless the truth. Canadian conditions are ideal for deer. In the Southern States of America, where a few deer are still found, the bucks do not often exceed 80 pounds in weight, whereas in Ontario they frequently scale over 325 pounds. Northern Ontario and Quebec are ideal deer ranges, and, despite the number killed each year, this game is undoubtedly increasing. The numbers that exist may be realized to some extent when one finds that the railways carried over 4,000 deer from Ontario alone last season.

Caribou are found in Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northern Ontario, and Quebec, and perhaps the first-named country is the place that holds the palm. There are two varieties of this splendid beast, the woodland caribou and the barren ground caribou. The former is the larger and of darker color, but the antlers are lighter. In winter the woodland caribou makes its home in the barren, frozen swamps, where it finds the lichens that form its staple food. The full grown animal is from 4½ to 5½ feet in height, and frequently weighs over 600 pounds. The barren ground caribou travels in herds of from twenty to many hundreds, and is noted for its migratory habits.

The best district in Quebec for caribou is that known as Les Jardins, the luxuriant growth of long grasses and small shrubs accounting for the name. This district is located some fifty miles north of Baie St. Paul, near the headwaters of the Murray Bay River. Enormous herds are seen here every winter. In Ontario the country north of Lake Superior is good. The handsome coloring and peculiarly shaped antlers make a caribou head a handsome trophy indeed.

The black bear is found throughout the length and breadth of Canada. In parts they are a positive nuisance to the farmers, and no sportsman can fail to secure several specimens any spring or fall; but in summer their fur is in poor condition. The black bear is a harmless creature, whose food consists of fruit, berries, fish, slugs and mice, with meat occasionally. It is impossible to tell how he secured his notoriety as a dangerous animal, for in reality he is an arrant coward, and, unless wounded or in defence of cubs, will never attack man. The best specimens are secured in the north, and Alaska robes often exceed 8 feet.

Antelopes roam over the prairies and foothills of Western Canada. The best way to secure a shot is to start them on the run and then cut off their flight at an angle, as in flight they rarely change the original direction of their course. Their meat is good, but the hide is of little use. The grizzly bear, the wapiti or elk, the mountain sheep, and mountain goat, also several varieties of the grouse family, are found in British Columbia among the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains. The sport to be obtained in Canada is endless and varied, and when next sport enters your head, make up your mind to try Canada; you will never regret your trip.

## SIGNALLING TO MARS

M. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, in an interview regarding the plan of Professor Pickering, of Harvard, to signal to Mars, said that it was quite within the bounds of possibility that in some future era the earth might succeed in establishing communication.

"Every condition," he said, "points to the probability of Mars being inhabited, but the epoch in which the inhabitants of Mars might be able successfully to communicate with the earth has not yet come for us, though it has perhaps long gone by for the Martians.

"All our studies agree in representing Mars as much older than the earth. Whatever the form of Martian humanity, these brothers of ours in the heavens are probably infinitely superior intellectually to us, who have not yet learned to conduct our own affairs and who spend three-quarters of our total resources in maintaining armed men.

"If the Martians ever had any idea of communicating with the earth it was probably many millions of years ago in the mammoth and cove period of the earth's existence. Never having found any reply the Martians probably concluded either that the earth was uninhabited or that its people were engaged in a much grosser occupation than the study of the universe."

Professor Pickering says that in July Mars will be 5,000,000 miles nearer the earth than ever before. Professor Pickering's plan is to establish a series of mirrors occupying a quarter of a mile, which will be attached to one great axis parallel with that of the earth, and will be run by motors timed to make complete revolutions every twenty-four hours.

"The light thus reflected," he says, "would easily be discernible by the aid of telescopes by the Martians. We should begin a series of flashes, cutting off the sun's rays for an instant, and then throwing them on the mirrors again, repeating this at irregular intervals according to the telegraphic code of dots and dashes. This ought at once to attract the attention of the Martians, who will give an answering signal. Once such a signal is received it will be a comparatively easy matter to establish a code and transmit messages."

Professor Pickering is ready to furnish such a code, and says he is confident that if this proposed plan could be adopted, we on earth should be able eventually to converse with the Martians.

# A Hole Through Mother Earth

Camille Flammarion, who loves to deal with the mysterious side of science, is responsible for the following:

The discussion aroused recently by the proposal to dig a geothermic well has brought up again the idea, still more original, and, besides, altogether romantic, of a tunnel piercing the entire globe, broached in the eighteenth century and commented on by Maupertius and Voltaire. The proposal was, in fact, to make a tunnel the length of which would correspond to the total diameter of the globe, at the ends of which we, and our antipodes could look at each other by means of telescopes pointed toward the nadir. Really there is nothing new under the sun. Eighteen centuries ago Plutarch studied this same problem, and in the fourteenth century, long before Galileo's experiments on weight and Newton's theory of gravitation, Dante pictured Lucifer fallen ages ago from the height of heaven to the antipodes and enchained in the centre of the earth, "at the point of which, from everywhere, weights are attracted."

Il punto

Al qual si traggono d'ogni parte i pesi,  
"L'Inferno," Canto xxxiv.

When one faces for the first time this problem of what would happen if a solid body were dropped into the proposed opening one is tempted to reply at once that "the body would stop at the centre of the earth, because gravity is there at its maximum." This reply is based on two errors, as, in the first place, far from being at its maximum, gravity is, on the contrary, at its minimum, null; and, on the other hand, on reaching the centre of the earth the body would have just the speed necessary to continue on its way to the other end of the diameter to the antipodes. Theoretically the body, left to itself, would immediately return to the centre and come back to its starting point. Then it would continue to describe a series of analogous oscillations; it would be a pendulum of a new kind.

## Calculate Figure of Fall

What would be the duration of this fall? As a first approximation the ordinary formula for falling bodies may be employed to calculate it. In this formula the "time" sought is equal to the square root of twice the space traversed, divided by the intensity of the force of gravity. This intensity is, as we know, 9.81 metres; that is, the speed acquired at the end of a second by a body falling freely in space. Needless to say in this we leave out of consideration the resistance of the air. Now, using this

formula, we find the time to be 1,139 seconds, or eighteen minutes and fifty-nine seconds; or, in round numbers, nineteen minutes. The first hypothesis supposes the force of gravity to be constant the entire length of the well. It is certainly not exact.

If the earth be considered homogeneous mechanics teaches that gravity at any point is proportionate to its distance from the centre and gives us as the duration of the fall 1,267 seconds, or 21 minutes 7 seconds. It is certain that even this hypothesis is not exact, for the heaviest materials have been necessarily forced by the very action of the force of gravity to condense toward the centre. Basing his views on theoretical and experimental consideration, M. Roche, the astronomer of the scientific faculty of Montpellier, has been led to suppose, as is very likely, that the density of terrestrial matter must increase from the surface to the centre, according to a law which declares that the force of gravity increases as far as the sixth part of the radius, thereafter diminishing.

This formula gives us 1,150 seconds, or 19 minutes 10 seconds. This result, you will notice, is very close to that obtained by the first hypothesis. Thus, if the earth were pierced along the whole length of one of its diameters a body dropped at one opening of this tunnel would reach the centre in 19 minutes. Its velocity on arriving at the centre would be 9,546 metres a second. What would happen to the body on reaching the centre of our imaginary well? Would it stop like Lucifer and remain fixed at the central point of our planet?

We have just said that it would arrive there with a speed of 9,546 metres per second. This speed would consequently carry it beyond this central point and would take it to the antipodes. On reaching the other opening of the well our projectile would stop, and, acted on again by gravity, would fall once more to the centre, where it would again arrive with a velocity of 9,546 metres per second, and it would come back to us at the end of four times the time spent in reaching the centre, that is, in 4,600 seconds after its departure. The journey would have lasted in all one hour, sixteen minutes, forty seconds.

Theoretically, and leaving out of consideration the resistance of the air, this poor body, abandoned to itself, would again traverse the earth and would be thus shuffled to and fro forever. If we suppose the tunnel pierced from one pole to the other the body would go in a direct line along the terrestrial axis from the north to the south pole, and reciprocally.

# A Moment With the Poets

## The Time of the Year is May.

Oh, when art thou, sweetheart,  
Thou art my undoing  
Come, chase all these shadows away,  
"The wonderfully fair"  
The birds are awaking,  
And the time of the year is May.

Oh, come quickly, sweetheart,  
I weary awaiting,  
All nature's in bridal array;  
Then why dost thou linger,  
Whilst thy lover is waiting  
"Neath blossoming fragrance of May."  
—Elizabeth Thomson Ordway in the Boston Transcript.

## The Sheath of Slights.

One more unfortunate  
Gasping for breath!  
Rashly importunate,  
Lured most to death.  
Gaze at her tenderly,  
Dressed with such care;  
Fashioned so slenderly  
By coquette.

Look at her garments  
Clinging like cerements,  
Judge her not scornfully,  
Think of her mournfully.

Gently and humanly;  
Not of the heft of her  
All that is left of her  
Now is pure womanly.  
O, to what meagreness  
Play a plump body comes!  
Basking with engrossed  
Left but a modicum.

See those silk slaps of hers  
"Clinging so lovingly"  
(One might say lovingly),  
Sheathing those hips of hers.

See her soft tresses  
"Escaped from the comb;  
Her fair golden tresses,  
While wonderment guesses  
Whose head they're from.

She is dressed rightly,  
No matter how tightly  
Her heart is compressed;  
Directoire sheathing,  
May stop one's breathing,  
But one is well-dressed!  
—Carolyn Wells, in Life.

## Daffodils.

(Success Magazine)  
From a vase they nod at me,  
Throw me fragrance, pungent, sweet,  
Fling me notes Spring cannot sing  
Sitting at and Winter's feet.  
Give me cheer to wrap my mood  
As I scan the city's street.

Maiden of the daffodils,  
Face of youth and heart of gold,  
In my silence here I yearn  
For your love, untouched, untold;  
For your paled dreams of bliss  
In my keeping to unfold.  
Must you droop, my daffodils,  
Pale grow each pathetic face?  
Fairer blooms by you will smile  
(They will take your faded place);  
Yet—sometimes a new-blown joy  
Thrills not like a by-gone grace.

## The Coming of Spring.

The snows have joined the little  
streams and slid into the sea;  
The mountain sides are damp and  
black, and streaming in the sun;  
But Spring, who should be with us now,  
is waiting timidly  
For winter to unbar the gates and  
let the rivers run.

One morning when the rain-birds call  
across the singing rills,  
And the maple buds like tiny flames  
shine red among the green,  
The ice will burst asunder and go  
pounding through the hills—  
An endless grey procession, with the  
yellow flood between.

Then the Spring will no more linger,  
but come with joyous shout  
With music in the city squares and  
laughter down the lane;  
The thrush will pipe at twilight to draw  
the blossoms out,  
And the vanguard of the summer host  
will camp with us again.  
—Lloyd Roberts in Appleton's.

## To the Songster.

Oh, sing to the heart that is lighter than  
laughter!  
Oh, sing to the heart that is beaten  
with pain!  
To the eyes that are 'sated in the glory  
of summer,  
To the eyes in which hope lies shattered  
and slain!

Oh, sing to the teller whose brow,  
deeply chiselled,  
is lined with the furrows life's battle  
has ploughed!  
Oh, sing to the idler who sits in the  
noontide,  
And laughs with the sunshine and  
frowns with the cloud!

Oh, sing to the footsore on Time's rocky  
pathway  
A song that shall cheer them and ban-  
ish their fears!  
Oh, sing to the lips smitten dumb with  
swift sorrow  
A song that is liquid with sympathy's  
tears!

Oh, sing to the youth whose long, deep  
horizon  
is fearlessly met with a vigorous  
gaze!  
Oh, sing to the aged, their way dimly  
grouping  
Through the shadowy vale to the  
river's dark haze!

For yours is a heritage rich in posses-  
sion,  
That wealth cannot purchase nor jeal-  
ousy spoil;  
So give to the poor or the rich of your  
treasure,  
To lighten their burdens and sweeten  
their toll.  
—Joseph Francis.

By wearing a sheath gown instead of a  
skirt  
A man not only doth court  
Attention from all, but provideth withal  
A visible means of support.  
—Cornell Widow.



# Aerial Bombardments Are Not Very Dangerous

Now that the flying machine has come and can no longer be considered a mere fangle of impractical inventors and cranks, there is, as a part of the wide popular interest in it, a special interest concerning what part it is to play in future wars.

It has always been recognized that if the flying machine should actually come it would have great possibilities as a scouting craft whereby one army could spy upon and observe the operations and manoeuvres of another army, make pictures and drawings of fortifications and highways and note the disposition of troops, and that it might have great usefulness in the transportation of small bodies of troops from one point to another.

But by far the greatest use that has been predicted for the flying machine in war has been naturally that which has most strongly appealed to the popular imagination, and it is the dropping of high explosive bombs upon war ships, coast fortifications and cities.

There is probably no subject of equal interest about which there is so wide a misconception as the nature and power and possibilities of high explosives, unless it be as to what constitutes poetry. In popular novels we often read of some depredator blowing up a block of buildings, destroying a large bridge or blowing a battle ship into the air with a mere handful of high explosives.

An anarchist once undertook to blow up London Bridge with a pound of dynamite. At another time an anarchist exploded a handful of dynamite in the big entrance hall of the British House of Parliament, expecting to see that huge structure hurled to earth in utter ruin, but he merely succeeded in breaking a few flagstones, shattering some glass and getting himself into a bad mess. In newspapers and magazines it is not uncommon to see pictures of airships dropping huge steel bombs and the artist often goes to the extent of mounting big cannon on his flying machines.

I am in constant receipt of letters from inventors all over the country, and from well educated, practical men, too, some of them well known engineers, who submit to me plans of various kinds of aerial bombs for use on flying machines, which are expected by their inventors to be capable of working great destruction wherever they may be dropped.

Wide publicity ought to be given to the actual truth about this matter of aerial bombardment of battle ships, coast fortifications, cities and towns, for it would prevent many an inventor losing much valuable time and spending considerable sums of money in an enterprise where there is no possibility of marked success.

## Fact vs Fiction in Explosives

Natural law is an inexorable thing and cannot be bended. Human fancy and imagination may make Jules Verne flights, and in fiction Martian warriors may come to earth and do combat with us, but in actual fact this world can never require defensive measures against the inhabitants of other stars. We are limited in our accomplishments not only by the limitations of our intelligence but by the limitations of earthly materials and natural forces. We cannot accomplish levitation and make heavy guns float in air, and we cannot make a high explosive which shall be so powerful and destructive when employed in aerial bombs as to fulfil the expectations and predictions of the over-sanguine aerial war prophets.

I will endeavor to explain why dynamite dropped from airships would not and could not be widely destructive.

Let us take, for example, an ordinary case or box of dynamite, weighing fifty pounds, and place it on a flat surface of ground in an open field and explode it and note its action. A round crater will be blown in the earth where the dynamite box sat, varying in depth and width according to the hardness or softness of the earth. If exploded on sand it would blow a crater perhaps six feet across, and possibly two feet deep, depending upon the yielding character of the sand, whether it were wet and packed hard, in which event the crater would not be so large. Exploded in the middle of a hard, trodden earth road the crater would probably not be more than eight inches to a foot deep.

If the exploder were placed on the top of the box the effect upon the earth would be somewhat greater than if it were placed in the bottom of the box, for the reason that the exploder gives direction to the explosive wave, moving through the dynamite downward, strikes the earth somewhat more forcibly than if the dynamite be detonated from the bottom.

Again, let us go out into the field with some more dynamite. Let us take this time a thousand pounds—half a ton. Now, let us prepare to make an elaborate experiment. We select a level plane and build some frame houses around a circle whose diameter shall be about equal to the width of the usual city street. Let some of these houses be one story high, some of them two stories high and some of them ten stories high. Place in the middle of the open circular space our half ton of dynamite made into a round ball, laying it on top of the ground. Place the exploder exactly in the centre of the ball and detonate it. What will be the effect upon the adjacent buildings? If the ground be perfectly level many of the windows on the ground floors of the buildings will be blown out, not away from the explosion, but in the direction of the explosion; and upon the second floors probably some of the windows will also be blown out in the same manner, while on the third floors and the

higher floors many of the windows will be blown in and away from the explosion.

## When Clay or Rock

If the formation of the earth be sand and gravel, the foundations of the buildings will not be much shaken or injured and the framework of the buildings will not be much injured. If, on the other hand, the earth formation be solid clay or rock the buildings will be considerably more shaken. The size of the crater blown in the earth will, as I have said before, depend upon the character of the earth, whether hard or soft.

At the instant of detonation the ball of high explosive is converted into a ball of incandescent gas, reacting upon itself with a pressure of perhaps five hundred thousand pounds to the square inch, which will expand with great rapidity and violence in all directions. The expansion in a downward direction, being strongly resisted by the hard earth, is soon brought to a halt and we have a crater filled with incandescent gas under a high pressure, but which can now expand only in an upward direction. In the meantime the expansion which has already taken place in an upward direction being unimpeded, has proceeded rapidly.

The expansion on a horizontal plane, while it has at first proceeded freely for a few feet, that is to say, a distance equal to the depth of the crater formed in the earth, is at that point deflected by the rebounding body of gas from the crater, which is moved upward with great violence and deflects the gases moving in a horizontal direction and caused them to move upward, as well as rapidly outward, with the result that the total volume of gases in expanding from the point of detonation is thrown

upward in the form of an inverted cone, with the result that a partial vacuum is formed and the air rushes in from all directions around the ascending column of fire. This causes the windows to be blown out in the direction of the explosion, as indicated, while on the higher floors the windows are blown in the opposite direction, where struck by the ascending and rapidly widening base of the inverted cone.

If a rubber ball be thrown straight down upon the earth with great force, it rebounds high in a vertical line, coinciding with the line of descent. Now then, suppose that at the instant of the commencement of the return bound this rubber ball were to be converted into a ball of gases, it is evident that the rebound upward would take place just the same, but while the ball were rebounding it would simultaneously expand while it rose from the earth. In other words, it would rebound from the earth in the form of an inverted cone. This is exactly like the cone of dynamite.

Let us now take another half ton of dynamite, and place it as before in the centre of the open space surrounded by our circle of buildings, but instead of exploding it on a perfectly smooth level surface let us build a stone wall ten feet high, fifteen feet thick and fifteen feet long of heavy boulders, with earth and clay and small stones packed between them, and wet the whole mass down and let it set and harden. Let us place our thousand pounds of dynamite at the base of this wall in the angle of the wall and the earth and explode it. The ball of expanding gases will rebound equally from the earth and the face of the wall, so that instead of ascending vertically in the form of an inverted cone the ascent will be at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the result that the buildings in the direc-

tion taken by the gases will be badly wrecked, while the buildings on the opposite side of the wall will not be affected unless the character of the earth be such as might favor the transmission of the earth shock. If this explosion were to take place in the streets of a large city where the houses are of modern steel construction, the buildings would not be blown down, neither would their front walls be blown in, but the windows only would be smashed.

## Why Windows Blow Out

It is a well known phenomenon that buildings adjacent to a dynamite explosion have their windows blown out in the direction of the explosion. This action is demonstrated by experience and is not a mere matter of theory.

Anarchists and black hand operators, by throwing dynamite bombs into windows, and by exploding dynamite under buildings, frequently succeed in damaging the buildings considerably and in killing some of the occupants. But such bombs generally have a metallic casing and are charged with fragments of metal as well as with dynamite. Ten pounds of dynamite, for example, placed under the front steps or under one of the front windows of a dwelling will frequently blow in the windows and knock a hole in the front wall, but the damage will be by no means as extensive as would generally be supposed, and nothing at all comparable with the terror produced by the explosion.

To give a further idea of the limitations of the force of high explosives let me refer to the results of the Gathmann gun tests, which took place at Sandy Hook on November 15, 1901. Large aerial bombs, carrying five hundred pounds of gun cotton, were thrown against the face of twelve-inch Krupp armor plate at high

velocity from an eighteen-inch gun and exploded against the plate, with the result that the plate was forced backward and shifted about as much as it would have been shifted if sand, instead of a high explosive, had been thrown against it. The effect upon the plate was merely a large round smudge upon its face. A succession of the shots finally succeeded in cracking it, while a Maximite shell thrown from a twelve-inch gun and carrying only twenty-three pounds of that high explosive, penetrating and exploding in a similar plate, blew a hole through it as big as a barrel and broke it in all directions.

## Detonation Merely Deafened

At another time at Sandy Hook an experiment was made by the Government to determine whether large quantities of high explosives detonated upon the armored wall of a battle ship would kill men inside the turrets and gun rooms. A charge of two hundred pounds of gun cotton was hung against one side of a twelve-inch plate, and immediately behind the plate was placed a coop containing a rooster with his family of hens and chickens. The gun cotton was detonated without injuring the plate and without killing any of the chickens or apparently injuring them, except that they could no longer hear the call for dinner.

This demonstration proved the fallacy of the popular error that a hundred pounds or two of dynamite exploded upon or against a modern battleship would kill every man on board, even if it did not destroy the battleship.

As a matter of fact, one hundred pounds or even five hundred pounds of dynamite exploded against the side of a battleship would have practically no effect whatever, and a large number of men on board would not know that anything at all of consequence had happened.

Such a quantity of dynamite, even were it to be dropped from a flying machine and exploded on a battleship, would do no serious injury, unless it should happen to fall into one of the funnels. Five hundred pounds of dynamite dropped from a flying machine and exploded on the deck beside a gun turret would probably do no serious injury to the turret or to the men inside.

## Explosions Under Water

A modern battleship is an enormous structure, and it is highly absurd to talk of blowing it up and destroying it with ten-pound bombs of dynamite dropped from a flying machine. It might rain ten-pound bombs for a day on a modern battleship without doing any serious damage to the vessel, and without breaking the siestas and the day dreams of the mariners below decks, provided the funnels were covered for the occasion.

When, however, considerable quantities of high explosive are exploded under water beneath the armored protection and against the hull of a battleship more serious results are produced. The line of least resistance being inward and through the hull of the warship, a large rent is blown into one of the compartments, which quickly fills with water, and as the rent in the ship's side is likely to extend into one or more of the other compartments from two to three compartments are filled with water as the result of an explosion of a Whitehead torpedo carrying two hundred pounds of gun cotton.

But, as was proved in the Russo-Japanese war, many torpedoes may be exploded against a modern battleship, blowing holes into it in different places without sinking it. One of the Russian battleships ran against a floating mine, carrying more than five hundred pounds of high explosive, which, although it blew a great hole in her side, did not sink her, and she was able to return to port for repairs.

It would, of course, be out of the question to carry in flying machines armor piercing projectiles or bombs capable of penetrating the protective decks of battleships, together with the necessary apparatus for handling, directing and discharging them; to that we must assume in advance that high explosive bombs carried by flying machines will not be armor piercing, but they will be small, thin and light casings containing explosive material.

If a fleet of a hundred airships were to attack New York simultaneously, and each one of them drop a half ton bomb, the average destruction wrought by each bomb could not be expected to be greater than resulted from the explosion near the Murray Hill Hotel some years ago; yet a hundred such explosions spread about the city would not be considered a very destructive attack. Some persons would be badly scared; a few would be killed by shock and flying debris; even ten thousand such explosions would fall far short of producing sufficient injury to compel the surrender of the city, and the damage could be repaired in a few days.

An aerial fleet of a hundred aeroplanes, each capable of carrying a hundred pounds of dynamite, could visit New York City and discharge their hundred bombs every day for an indefinite period, and the destruction wrought would not begin to equal the continual growth of the city much less work the city's destruction.

At this time, when there are so many inventors at work on flying machines, it is important that those who are familiar with the nature and action of high explosives should be rightly led, and not misled, with respect to what may be expected from their use in aerial warfare.

# Unhappy Reap Harvest of Former Sins

Edgar Allan Poe, who lived forty years in this world, which to him was veritably a vale of tears, was not a happy man. But it was his own fault. Had he lived before? Oh, many, many times before! He had, pre-existed from eternity, from the beginning of time, which had no beginning, but ever was and ever must be.

Poe's unhappiness in this world was a direct result of the sins he committed in his previous existence or incarnations. He was, but reaping, from 1809 to 1843, A. D., the harvest of immemorial transgressions, sown in Caesar's time, perhaps, in the days of the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome, or in the time of the magnificence of Carthage, or of Babylon with its hanging gardens, or later, in the spacious times of great Elizabeth, or when George III. was trying to coerce the American colonies.

This theory, which applies to the reader even as it applies to Poe, is held by the members of the Brotherhood of the Illuminati, of St. Louis, who meet every Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at No. 531 North Spring avenue to give instruction to candidates for the Inner Circle who seek spiritual enlightenment.

## Only the Highly Elect Admitted

It is the Outer Circle of the Brotherhood that meets at the Spring Avenue address. The Inner Circle meets only when and where the spirit dictates. It is of the highly elect, and

only those who have been tested and tried are admitted.

Mrs. William Jones, whose home is at No. 531 North Spring avenue, where the Outer Circle meets, is one of the leaders of the brotherhood. Another woman who shares the leadership is Mrs. M. E. Woodward, of No. 2831 Clark avenue.

"We are theosophists," said Mrs. Woodward, "but we have no connection at all with the movement headed by Mrs. Katherine Tingley, of Point Loma, Cal. We are independent of any movement. We believe in the reincarnation of the soul, but not in the low, ignorant conception of reincarnation. Our belief is that the soul of the human exists from eternity to eternity, climbing ever higher or lower according to the deeds done and the thoughts in the preceding incarnation.

"As we think, we are. Our thoughts radiate sweetness and light. We can pour out upon the world a radiance of beauty or deluge it with impetuous gloom.

## Responsible for Your Own Deeds

"The individual is responsible for his own sorrows. They are due to his violation of the laws—the divine laws, set down by Jesus and come direct from God."

Mrs. Woodward instanced the great geniuses of the world, explaining their superiority by attributing to them former existences in keeping with the laws of life. She mentioned Mozart and his beautiful harmonies as an example of one who had lived, in spirit,

according to the law and the light, through successive generations, in many reincarnations.

"But how about Beethoven?" she was asked. "He also was a beautiful spirit, was he not? And yet he was deaf—he could not hear his own glorious creations in music."

Mrs. Woodward responded promptly:

"Beethoven had sinned in former periods of existence. He was but reaping, in his short life here, just as Poe reaped, the harvest of his own transgressions.

"Yes," broke in Mrs. Jones, "I think—we think—that all such afflictions are due to the breaking of the laws. It is a matter of wrong thinking as well as wrong doing. When we do not think right we do not do right. Wrong thinking is wrong doing, and suffering is sure to result. That is the law of life.

"In our brotherhood we admit to the Inner Circle only the adept—only those who have proved their control of the higher faculties.

"Those of us of the Inner Circle know that things are thus, and thus we do not merely conjecture. We are scientifically certain that this is a fact and that is a fact. We know that thoughts themselves are potent for good and evil; that what we think we are.

## Are Mind Readers

"And we can read others' thoughts. We are scientific telepathists. We

## When Father Takes Me for a Walk.

When father takes for a walk  
It makes me glad all day,  
He puts his hand in mine and says,  
"Now, Captain, lead the way."

I take him to the chipmunk's hole,  
To ponds where geese are thick;  
And when he digs a good dig for bait,  
He whistles me a stick.

And makes a willow whistle, too,  
That we take turns to blow,  
We scatter petals in the brook  
And wonder where they go.

Then, when we're tired, we start for home  
And talk of lots of things,  
Why mother has such cuddly ways,  
Why birds and bees have wings.

And father talks of business, too,  
And asks me my advice,  
Now, wouldn't you, if you were there,  
Think walks like that are nice?

—Louise A. Garnett, in The American Magazine.

## Heading for Peace River

It is a far cry from New York city to the Peace River valley. It is a change from the roar of Broadway to the silence of Canada's hinterland. Yet, it is the sort of a change that Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Stillings, who reached Prince Rupert yesterday morning, want to experience. They are young people, and this is their first venture into Northern British Columbia. They will go up the Skeena river, and by canoe and pack train reach the region in which they expect to spend the next few years. Mr. Stillings has extensive business connections, and is interested in Honduras and other southern countries. He was for a couple of years in Montreal. He is greatly taken with the prospects of Prince Rupert. "There are many good chances here," he remarked, "and to my mind the thing to take them is between now and the coming of the railway. Get in here early, have patience, and you'll win out." Speaking of the harbor, he said that it is one of the best on the Pacific coast. He thought that the real development of the town would not be until the railway was completed, but here a city was certain to be. There would be immense traffic from the north and the interior, and the trade of the Orient to boot. "We left New York two months ago," he said, "and the next few years we will live in the Peace River country. There will be hunting and ranching, and we propose to be just as snug as it is possible to be under the circumstances."—Prince Rupert Empire.

## A Hunting Song.

By Edith Wharton.

Hunters where does Hope nest?  
Not in the half-open breast,  
Nor the young rose,  
Nor April sunrise—those  
With a quick wing she brushes,  
The wide world through,  
Gazes with the threat of thrushes,  
Fades from us fast as dew.  
But, would you spy her sleeping,  
Cradled warm,  
Look in the breast of weeping  
The tree stript by storm;  
But, would you bind her fast,  
Yours at last,  
Bed-mate and lover,  
Gain the last headland bare  
That the cold tides cover,  
There may you capture her, there,  
Where the sea gives to the ground  
Only the drift of the drowned.

Yet, if she slips you, once found,  
Push to her utmost lair  
In the low house of despair,  
There will she watch by your head,  
Sing to you till you be dead,  
Then, with your child in her breast,  
In another heart build a new nest.



Now that peace has been restored Asia Minor it has been found that greater number were reported killed than was actually the case. People have come out of their hiding places

A number of the soldiers who fought in the South African war ask to be

"Yes, sir," boasted the hotel proprietor, "that dog's the best rat-catchin' dog the city ever had."

Even as he spoke two big rats scurried across the office floor. The dog merely wrinkled his nose.

"Rat dog!" scoffed the traveling man. "Look at that, will you?"

"Huh!" snorted the landlord. "He knows them. But just you let a strange cat come in here once!"

Boy (to his friend who has fallen for a well-to-do young woman): "You shouldn't ever come out of there alive, I can't have your big drum!"

"Just so," answered the big brother. "Isn't a mouse always bothering round where it has not business to go, and getting hurt, like as not?" Then, as he saw the disappointment in Dicky's face, the big brother's heart softened.

his host of the evening if he had enjoyed the playing.

Testament, he used to pause at a marginal variation, read it to himself half

- of the car was still working, and the  
- vehicle is not much damaged.

ed the playing.

the big brother's heart so

young Philip had tumbled out, escaping in the most remarkable way with not a scratch worse than a grazing. When the real chauffeur arrived the machine of the car was still working, and the vehicle is not much damaged.



# The Two Swinburnes

# An Appreciation of English Poet Who Died Recently

By T. P. O'Connor.

There were two Swinburnes—he who was known to the generation of the sixties and the seventies; and the very different Swinburne of the last thirty years. Those of us who were alive when his "Atalanta in Caledon" and "Poems and Ballads" appeared, will recollect him as the poet who was then regarded as the mouthpiece of the sensuous, even of the sensual, in poetry; and whose songs were regarded as an incitement to the licentious and almost vicious manifestations of sexual passion. No man probably would have been more shocked than Swinburne—whose nature was refined and spiritual at bottom—at the use to which his verses of that period were turned. Swinburne was then held to be the apologist for that purulent and rather morbid sexuality which was then the dominant mood of much of London life. Indeed, it was probably the rather coarse and roystering environment of the London of the sixties that accounted for a good deal of the character of Swinburne's early Muse.

For the London of that period was very different from the London of ours. Decency was only beginning to come in; we lingered still in the coarseness of the eighteenth century. You can always derive something of the morality of an epoch from its amusements; and the amusements of the London of the sixties and the seventies were very different from those of the London of today. In the "Judge and jury" in Leicester Square you could hear ribald jokes that would be hooted in the roughest music-hall today; in the Argyll Rooms you could find Anonymas with crowds of open admirers about them, their photographs were in every window side by side with those of bishops and statesmen. The public house was allowed to be open all night; and in some of the smaller streets near the Haymarket you could meet through all the hours of the night the most prominent men in almost every sphere of life vying with each other in depth of potations and in the worship of Venus Aphrodite.

It was out of such haunts that there suddenly jumped on to the stage one of the most beautiful and one of the most perfect actresses the world has ever seen. It was the epoch, too, of the semi-nude circus rider; the epoch when Ada Isaacs Menken set the whole world of Young London crazy—including, I believe, Swinburne himself. Ada Menken was a picturesque and even a pathetic figure. A Jewess of American birth, she became, at an early period in her life, the wife of some rascal; then she divorced him; and then she tried a second experiment with John C. Heenan, the famous

boxer, who fought Tom Sayers in the twentieth historic of the prize fights of the nineteenth century.

At that epoch she had got rid of Heenan and, possibly, of even a third husband; and was drawing huge crowds nightly to the old Sadler's Wells theatre to see her beautiful figure stretched on a horse in an adaptation of Mazeppa. This was London of the sixties and of the seventies; a sensual, hard-drinking, coarse, pagan London; and it was, perhaps, the influence of such an atmosphere that inspired some of the red-hot outpourings of purely pagan and sensual love which were to be found in Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," and that gave such currency in the mouths of the coarse boyhood of the time to some of its worst and most objectionable verses. Swinburne, I have heard, rather regretted some of these early indiscretions; and no man had so much a right to do so. Many people who had not the intelligence to read or to understand the splendid verse which Swinburne poured out in such a lavish tide for so many years, could understand the nude sensualism of the "Poem and Ballads."

It was all they knew of Swinburne, it was all a good many others ever remembered of the poet; and thus one of the purest and most serious and most virile poets of our language was pictured to so many people as merely the embodiment of the Satyr spirit in literature. It was such verse probably that prevented Lord Salisbury from appointing Swinburne to the Poet Laureateship. That exclusion has been attributed to Swinburne's early Republican opinions, but, though Lord Salisbury was a strong and hot partizan, I think he was far too broad-minded a man to have refused to Swinburne the laurels that popular acclaim had already placed on his brow simply because of political views.

It was the family man, the lover of domestic purity and the foe of all pagan expressions of sexual passion that was revolted in Lord Salisbury; he did not relish the idea of sending back Young England to the luscious verses of the "Poems and Ballads." And thus it was that the very verses which first gained Swinburne fame were those which, for all the rest of his career, stood between him and that universal love and veneration which England would have been glad to have offered to one of the sons whose work has rendered the literature of England as supreme as her Imperial fabric of world-wide dominion.

In another way Swinburne was the victim of the bad old sixties and seventies. It was, as I have said, a period of roystering, and par-

ticularly among men of letters. I shudder, as a survival of that age, when I think of the number of men who at that period, threw themselves into that purulent Styx which is to be found in the tavern. In those days you could go almost any night of the week to some taproom which remained open most of the night and find gathered around the tables the most brilliant figures of the literary London of that period. You will find plenty of such houses scattered through the pages of Thackeray—notably the Coal Hole, of course, where Colonel Newcome flared out indignant protest against the style of song which was then universal.

Swinburne would have been quite unlike nearly every young man of letters of his time if he also had not had his youth of Bohemianism. He had also the high spirits of youth, and was of a volcanic nature. There used to be all kinds of stories current of freaks of his. Once, it was said, he cleared out all the hats of his fellow members of a distinguished literary club; and as the night was a rainy one, he did injury not only to their hats, but perhaps to their comfort and their health; and there was a great to-do about it all.

These things need only be mentioned because they stand out in such sharp contrast to the dignity and the magnificent detachment of the later Swinburne; and because, after all, when he was very human and was as young as the youngest when he had to sail the stormy ocean of youth in London, with its temptations and appeals. The later part of the life would, indeed, have been less worthy of the admiration and respect it finally conquered from those who knew, if it had not had that background of Bohemianism and did not, therefore, prove what splendid powers of self-control and self-respect there were in Swinburne. For his self-conquest was complete; and self-conquest is the hardest of all victories to win.

It was to this period, too, belonged that strange experiment when Swinburne, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and George Meredith lived together in Queen's House in Chelsea. I know the house well; for it was occupied later on by my friend Mr. Haweis; and it is a prominent house in Chelsea, fronting as it does the river; and with a beautiful quaint old-world air. It was here that Rossetti went through some of his darker hours; and it was here also that Swinburne spent some of his most Bohemian. But what a splendid company it was—these three men; the greatest novelist, the greatest poet, and, possibly, the greatest painter of their age. And now only one is left, that

wondrous octogenarian who, from the heights and the seclusion of the Surrey Hills, looks out on the world, whose laughter and tears and mixed destinies he, more than any man of his time, has been able to portray.

Theodore Watts-Dunton will go down to all time as the man to whom Swinburne owed most. A poet, a novelist, a man of broad, large views, and with a genius for friendship, Watts-Dunton was able to take Swinburne on the right side, and to take him entirely out of that odious Land of Bondage—the Bohemian life of London. The Pines at Putney has now passed into the historic houses of literature. For the long term of thirty years Swinburne had there his home. Although the builder has made a fierce invasion of this bit of London during the last few years, Swinburne was right in thinking it one of the most delightful parts of England; certainly one of the most delightful of those within easy reach of London.

Into his once disordered and feverish life there settled down something of the peace of the region. Still full of lovely and unexpected bits of perfect country, with big trees, long wastes of common, fresh and invigorating air, and little corners and nooks that seem as remote from the city life as though they were a hundred miles from London, the Putney and Wimbledon region is just the environment to bring back peace to a once feverish nature. And yet the house had a good deal of those very features of English life which Swinburne tilted against so vehemently in his early days of revolt.

His life at Putney was a model of almost iron regularity. Every day he took the same three miles walk over Wimbledon Common to the Rose and Crown, an old-fashioned inn; and there, standing at the counter, he had his glass of beer. I have heard that he then went out, walked some distance, and returned and had a second glass of beer. It was a quaint custom, the explanation of which is probably that he had made some mental resolve never to take two drinks in succession; and that this little divagation was an innocent departure from the strict letter of the law. Though he lived a life of such seclusion, he was too familiar a figure not to have become known in time to some of the people of the region; and the standing figures of the suburb—the police constable, the postman, the milkman—saluted him as he passed; always walking rapidly—always retaining in his demeanor something of the restlessness of his nature.

Sometimes he was assailed by the daring interviewer or the impertinent, who respect no laws, and to such Swinburne took full ad-

vantage of the deafness from which he suffered more and more during his later years. He refused to stop, to speak, or even to listen. To London society—always eager to suck into its vortex any celebrity—he was equally obdurate; he was not one of the men ever to be seen at an evening party, or any other of the ordinary collections of men and women. He received plenty of visits from old friends, and he gave interviews to those who sought them with any claim.

I remember he was most gracious to a young colleague whom I sent once to ask him for a poem for a publication I was then about to start. He even conferred upon this literary youngster the favor of inviting him into his library, and reading to him some of the passages from the Elizabethan dramatists which he loved most; and my colleague could not help remarking that when Swinburne—the imaginary apostle of immoral revolt—came to some of the full-bodied words which abound in Elizabethan literature, Swinburne used to cough and seemed rather confused, and then gabbled over the word as quickly as he could.

As to Swinburne's physical appearance, it was singularly like that of other members of the family whom I knew. Sir John Swinburne is a cousin of the poet and, if I mistake not, now occupies the ancestral home in Capheaton, Northumberland; and Sir John has the same long, narrow face, the same Norman aquiline nose, as the poet. The resemblance is equally strong in Sir John Swinburne's daughter, Mrs. Richard Chamberlain; with, in her case, much of the brilliancy of eye and of expression which were so noticeable in the poet.

I quote two descriptions, the one by an admirer and intimate friend who saw Swinburne with all the glory of the man's genius shining through his earthly tenement; I mean the famous description by Burne-Jones:

"His sensitive face, his eager eyes, his peculiar nervous excitability, the flame-like beauty of his wavy mass of hair, his swift speech and extraordinary swiftness of thought and apprehension, and a certain delightful inconsequence all his own, made him quite the most remarkable—certainly the most poetic—personality I have ever known."

The second is from the pen of Guy de Maupassant, that grim and terrible realist, who wrote "La Boule de suif"; and "La Mamselle Teller." It was written after Maupassant had seen Swinburne at Etretat rescued from drowning. "I saw," Maupassant said, "a man of thirty with the body of a child, and an enormous forehead that seemed to have devoured all the rest of him."

# American Tobacco Culture

(Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskins.)

The tobacco growers of the United States are entering upon their crop season with every prospect that the production of the weed this year will be more profitable than ever before. Competing among themselves, in the light of the best scientific knowledge, and with federal and state government aid, they are producing a crop of American tobacco producers should feel satisfied with their lot, even though the tariff bill may not altogether suit them.

As is usually the case, the growers of cigar wrapper tobacco can look forward to a more profitable season than those of New England, who, with their initial investment and subsequent expenses, may be greater. The production of wrapper tobacco has been most successful in the Connecticut River valley and in Florida. The product of these districts has been pronounced equal to the best Sumatra wrapper tobacco, and that is the world's standard of quality. It seems strange that two climates so different as those of New England and the "Land of Flowers" should foster similar crops as well as the tropical islands of Cuba and Sumatra do, but such is the case.

To accomplish so much the Connecticut and Florida growers have had to pass through a struggle that was threatening at times. Through steadfast perseverance the Connecticut growers have almost reached the point where Connecticut's tobacco is as well known as her mythical wooden nutmegs, or her clocks, which tick around the world. Twenty per cent of Connecticut's population is interested in the tobacco crop. Although the acreage of that crop is only two per cent of the total acreage of the American tobacco crop, it yields one-fifth of the gross returns from the total tobacco production of the United States. A few thousand acres in a little district in Connecticut and Massachusetts have been producing one of the most valuable crops in the country.

Last year the production was over \$10,000,000, valued at more than \$5,000,000 on the farms, which value was increased greatly through the various processes of curing, marketing, and manufacturing. This value was greater than that of the entire cotton crop in some southern states. The produce of wrapper tobacco successfully in the Connecticut valley requires constant care from start to finish. First, seed beds are prepared and sterilized with steam, or are burned over, to kill fungi which attack the roots of the young plants. The field is heavily fertilized, sometimes at a cost of \$200 per acre. The seedlings are transplanted and cultivated with great care. Probably the best results are obtained in producing wrapper tobacco by the use of Havana seed which has been acclimated in New England, and is grown under shade. This shade is usually a tent about nine feet high covering the entire field. In Florida, growing under shade is also practiced, but Sumatra seed is said to be best. The shade in Florida may be obtained from lattice work built over fields. The latter plan is not satisfactory in Con-

necticut because the structure is broken down by the winter snow. The damage to the crop from hail stones is sometimes great.

When ready for harvest Connecticut wrapper leaves are stripped from the stalks, strung on strings and hung up in barns to dry. The drying and curing processes are most delicate, and many a fine crop has been ruined because of climatic conditions have been unfavorable, or the grower was inexperienced. During those processes an even temperature, good ventilation, and a certain degree of moisture are necessary. After the leaf is dried it cannot be packed until damp weather comes, so that it will not break when handled. Then the leaves are tied into "hands" and ready for curing.

This latter process is said to be a sort of fermentation. The tobacco is arranged in huge piles in a warm, humid atmosphere. It soon begins to heat and at times reaches a temperature of 140 degrees. This is ascertained by a clever arrangement whereby a thermometer is lowered into the center of the pile. When a high temperature is reached the pile is taken down and the tobacco carefully rearranged, when the outside "hands" on the inside of the new pile, and vice versa. This process may be repeated several times, before the tobacco is ready for the market.

Good wrapper tobacco is being grown in Hawaii without shade, the heavy fog blanket hanging over certain portions of those islands serving as a substitute for tents. Tobacco is grown under shade in Porto Rico and Cuba. Of course, the cost of this system of cultivation is very heavy, but the financial returns are compensatory. Some of the first shade-grown tobacco in Connecticut was sold for \$1.65 a pound, being a net profit of \$1,000 an acre.

The benefits conferred upon the tobacco industry by the Department of Agriculture are almost incalculable. The department carries on co-operative work with the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations in Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina.

This work is most varied in character. Government experts have made soil surveys of the several tobacco districts and determined what kinds of soil will produce certain varieties of tobacco. Good tobacco land must be rich in lime and potash. Cigar wrapper tobacco requires a light alluvial soil, such as is found along the banks of the Connecticut and the Susquehanna rivers, in Pennsylvania, and in the Florida peninsula. Cigar binder and filled tobacco grows best in silty and loamy soils in the Miami valley, Ohio, and in certain parts of Wisconsin and western Florida. Sandy soil is ideal for the famous bright leaf, such as thrives in Virginia and the Carolinas and which is used in cigars and to wrap plug tobacco.

The limestone soil of the Blue Grass region is best for Kentucky white burley, used in the manufacture of smoking and chewing mixtures, while the heavy, dark varieties of tobacco, for export purposes, thrive only

in the silty soils of western Kentucky and Tennessee. Perique, a particularly strong tobacco, is said to grow only in Louisiana. Maryland tobacco is mostly made into snuff.

The government experts say the American tobacco crop can be increased wonderfully in acreage, yield per acre, quality and value. By the judicious use of fertilizers bad soil can be made rich, and crop rotation helps greatly in this connection. Seed selection offers a wide field for improvement. Under the department's advice the best tobacco plants in a field have paper bags tied over their flowers. The self-fertilized seed thus obtained is put through a machine invented by a government expert, which fans out the lighter seed, leaving only the heaviest, which is best for planting.

Cuban seed has been acclimated in Texas and is yielding 800 pounds to the acre, good Havana wrapper and filler. The government is encouraging the growing of tobacco from Cuban seed in Alabama and is meeting with success. It is believed the yield of fire-cured Virginia tobacco can be doubled by intensive cultivation. In Ohio the Agricultural department has been carrying on tobacco investigations for a number of years, and good fillers and wrappers from Havana seed are being grown. Recently the department has been testing a batch of 1,000 cigars made from its Ohio-grown tobacco. One cigar is made from each plant and carefully marked. A corps of young men who are willing to take the risk, like Dr. Wiley's celebrated "poison squad," are given all the "smokes" they want, to pass judgment upon the flavor and aroma. The burning qualities are tested, the smoking machine, the cigars averaging the best are traced back to the plants that bore them, the seed of which are to be planted next year. Thus the strain is improved.

Some of the worst enemies the tobacco grower has to combat are destructive insects. These include the flea-beetle, which attacks the lower leaves of the plant; the horn worm or "hornblower," with which the farmer's children become familiar in the "worming" process; the bud worm, the name of which describes it; the suck fly, which draws the juice from the leaves; the split worm, which burrows inside the leaf; the cut worm, which attacks the roots; tobacco thrips, tree crickets, plant lice, slugs, and others. The weed is liable to insect attack after being dried. Some persons prefer cigarettes that are infested with the cigarette beetle, because that little beast imparts a distinctive flavor to the cigarette. This is admitted to be an acquired taste. With the help of the government experts these insect pests are being overcome with poison and other agencies.

The department has invented a system of regulating moisture in tobacco establishments. By means of certain solutions the atmospheric condition is controlled automatically. It is a far cry from the first cigars peddled by Mrs. Prout of Windsor, Connecticut, more than a century ago, to the enormous tobacco manufacturing industry of today, which embraces

25,000 cigar factories. Pennsylvania leads in the production of cigars. The United States consumes almost half a billion pounds of tobacco, in all forms, annually, or more than Germany, France and Great Britain combined. Tax is paid on seven billion cigars here every year, compared to which the 150,000,000 cigars which it is proposed to admit to the United States from the Philippines without paying a duty, seems scarcely a drop in the bucket. It is not known whether the proposed importations will include some of the famous brand known as "tabaco grande," three feet in length, which are the favorites of the dusky Filipino maidens.

Paper is being made of tobacco stems. The French government has succeeded in producing a so-called nicotineless tobacco. The poisonous element of the weed is partly washed out with water. The ideal tobacco plant, it is said, would be one that would combine the excellent qualities of Sumatra and Havana leaf. Fashions in tobacco change and the grower and manufacturer must keep up with the style.

## FOR LONDON'S POOR

The following is the full text of the letter recently sent from this province to the Lord Mayor of London concerning the distribution of \$100 for the poor of the metropolis.

"Dear Lord Mayor—Are there any Christians in England now? If so, how is it that I read of 1,400 or 1,500 hungry, starving men and boys tramping the Thames Embankment all the winter nights, and kept moving on by the police without shelter, food or rest? And I read that three of them died while waiting for bread tickets. This is terrible. My heart goes out to them all and I send you \$100 (\$200) that may help a life.

"As a working man I get paid once a year, and I have to work all night for my bit of money. But I hear that those who give the charities away keep halves, or that it takes half to pay them. That ain't right. Oh! if there were any Christians going about doing good like their Master did, and give the charity away free—how much good they might do.

"Well, I hope mine gets down to bed-rock, or to those poor fellows. I come from a one-room tenement with three and sometimes four in it, but we never have to sleep out in the cold. For myself, I don't reckon to be rich in this world, but I do want to be rich in good works. Please write if you get this safe to 'Watchman,' at the above address; never mind my name."

"P.S.—I hear that the noblest men and county councillors and aldermen in England are not those with titles, who work many hours and very hard, and for nothing—only honor. And they deserve the very highest honor and praise. How much more should Christians do so for Him who died for them."

## Beat Lot's Wife.

A man named Stone and one named Wood met on the street recently, and they stopped for a moment to exchange a few cheerful views, when a woman in a particularly noticeable waterproof coat passed. Simultaneously, Wood turned to Stone; Stone turned to Wood; then both turned to rubber.

# The American Egg Trade

(By Frederic J. Haskins.)

A Seattle broker has recently placed orders with two Iowa egg-packing establishments for fifty-one carloads of eggs, contracting to pay for these at the price prevailing at the time of their delivery. This means something like 7,344,000 eggs, their total weight will be 336 tons, and if the selling price in Iowa is twenty cents a dozen, the Seattle broker will pay \$122,400 for the lot. And these will not be any means constitute the entire number of eggs that will be consumed in that city during the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon exposition, which will be held from June 1 to October 15, when hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the country will be here.

As one part of Iowa alone furnishes 13,000,000 eggs a year the Seattle demand will not produce a dearth of eggs in that state. In April a New York firm ordered twenty carloads of eggs from Kansas. Greater New York consumes 9,000 cases of eggs a week. As the number of eggs in a case is either 32 or 36 dozen, this means at least only 494,000 eggs a day for the city's tables, many hundreds not being able to afford eggs. It is predicted by expert authorities that the early crop will be short because far-seeing packers, anticipating a later price of forty-five cents a dozen, and encouraged by last season's good prices, are beginning to store eggs.

Few products have increased so rapidly in value as have eggs. Where the 1900 census showed a poultry and egg valuation of something under \$300,000,000, the latest census of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture shows that this valuation has reached \$900,000,000. Of this Kansas alone produced \$10,000,000 worth. The price in that time has gone from eleven and a half cents to eighteen and a half. Eggs furnish over 3 per cent of the total food of the populace, and with every tuberculosis patient encouraged to take at least a dozen a day, and every soda fountain mixing egg drinks for every twentieth customer, the demand for eggs will doubtless increase to a phenomenal degree this year. Chemists show that it takes a pound and a quarter of beef worth at least twenty-five cents, to equal in nutrition five eggs worth ten cents. On this basis the housewife often pays two and a half times as much for a meal as she might if she understood better the values of food.

According to the best authorities care of poultry for egg producing is the most remunerative occupation and the principal requisite on the part of the person who launches the enterprise is good commonsense. The average annual production of eggs in the United States is only sixty-five eggs to each hen, though enterprising Maine hens have raised the average for their state to 102. If the poultry standard is raised among the farmers, by means of study, the reading of literature, or the attendance of lectures on the subject, there is no reason, according to experts, why the American hen may not be brought to lay 200 eggs a year, and eggs of a large size and good quality. Pullets are the best layers, and all egg layers should be killed when three and

a half years old to make room for younger and better ones. Massachusetts is trying to get the legislature to pass a bill for a sum of money for educational work among poultry and egg raisers just as Iowa has done for dairy workers, \$10,000 having been appropriated for this purpose in that state.

That the breed can be improved is noted from the fact that eggs from the poorest southern farms, chiefly from Games and Hamburgs weigh only nineteen and one-fifth ounces per dozen; from the poor strains of Leghorns that constitute the chief poultry population of the Tennessee and Texas farmyards, the eggs weigh two ounces more, while southern Iowa sends eggs from the pure bred farm flocks that weigh twenty-four ounces to the dozen. Selected brands of imported Danish eggs—and the United States imports largely from Denmark—weigh a fraction under twenty-nine ounces to the dozen.

It is in Denmark that the ideal method of collecting and shipping eggs is found. There are 24,000 or more farmers enrolled in the Danish Egg Association, and eggs are collected on the farms every day or three times a week. Eggs from each farm are marked with letters and numbers, so the goods of each consignor is known at a glance. The eggs are "candled" or examined under a strong light to test their quality. If one bad egg is found in a farmer's consignment he is fined for the first offence, and for the second offence in one year he is expelled from the association, and must thereafter get his eggs on the market through his own efforts.

In the United Kingdom like efforts have been made to protect the public in the matter of egg buying and at the same time allow the producer to get good value for the shipments. Over thirty branches or depots have been established there so that eggs may be collected when fresh and shipped at once. Compare this with the general method of the American farmer. As a rule eggs on the average farm are collected at uncertain intervals, some from nests where hens have been sitting, and these are then traded at the country store for such commodities as the small farmer needs. The country merchant takes his chances with the method of the American farmer. He and the ships the lot at a small price to a large city factor. There candling is generally resorted to in order that good eggs may be placed on the market, but very generally the signs on the cases might be made to read as in the Bowers, not long ago:

"Fresh Eggs," "Fresh Eggs," "Eggs!" The regular egg farm in the United States and Canada has taken many steps already to preserve its integrity, but has to compete with the poor farm product in states where pure food laws have nothing to say in the matter. Special packing boxes are used by many of these farms, boxes that hold each, a dozen eggs and that are sealed, and stamped with the name of the shipper and the date on the seal. This guarantees freshness. A number of small egg farmers have a way of writing on each egg, as it is collected, the

date it is laid and the breed of the hen that laid it, a useful device if buyers for the gigantic central incubators happen to be canvassing that particular locality for eggs.

Within fifty miles of San Francisco is the country's banner egg centre, Petaluma, in Sonoma County, California. Seventy-five per cent. of the people in that country are poultry and egg raisers, those in the towns and villages raise for their own needs and sell the surplus stock. On the small farms from 1,500 to 1,800 hens are kept, and on the larger ones the population ranges from 3,000 to 15,000. There are said to be a million white Leghorn hens in that county, a specialty being made of that breed, for they are considered the best layers and rarely care to sit. Each of these hens nets its owner never less than fifty cents a year, all laying 10,000,000 dozen eggs in 1907. One man in this county makes an annual profit of \$5,000 on eggs, having two helpers and the three devoting their entire time to the business.

Poultry and egg raising is declared to be strictly a man's business, requiring the exercise of the very faculties that make a successful lawyer, business man or farmer, and requiring an expenditure of energy and time that are too great a tax on the average woman. Eggs have been preserved in exactly two valuable assets for the enterprise.

Eggs are best preserved in cold storage. This is the decision reached after hundreds of ways were tried and countless experiments made. An absolutely sterile atmosphere at a sufficiently low temperature and with a proper degree of humidity will preserve eggs indefinitely. Eggs from corn-fed chickens will keep best. A man at Buzzard's Bay pickles fifty barrels of eggs a year in brine and guarantees that they will remain unspoiled a half year later. Other experimenters have packed them in chaff, bran, saw-dust, dry sand, salt and charcoal—anything that will exclude air. Others have wrapped them in unsized paper and placed in cool cellars. Eggs have been preserved in water glass, a silicate of potash or soda that coats them; they have been disinfected and coated with vaseline, or a mixture of paraffin, linseed oil, turpentine and fats, while some have been immersed in a solution of glycerine and salicylic acid. The egg shell, being porous in order that the imprisoned chicken may have air as it hatches, makes it difficult to devise air-excluding packing and the frailty of the shell makes its handling a matter of skill.

When eggs are sent to the packing houses to be shipped or placed in cold storage they are candled and the good ones shipped or stored, the broken ones are frozen in cans or sent to another place to be dehydrated and form a convenient food for use in the navy—3,000,000 dried eggs forming a part of the food supply of the Atlantic fleet when it went on international exhibition. Tainted eggs are used in the dressing of leather for gloves and book-binding, this being one of the tenebrous trades, and they are also used in the manufacture of shoe blacking and in making a disinfectant.